

## Labour, Likud in contact

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's rival Likud and Labour movements, bargaining separately for support from newly powerful religious parties, have also started to explore resuming their right-left coalition government. "There are contacts, they are not formal but, yes, Prime Minister (Yitzhak) Shamir could favour some sort of a unity cabinet to enable the government to function," Shamir's cabinet chief Yossi Alhineir told Reuters Friday. Alhineir said a renewed coalition would have to be led by Shamir while Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, head of the rival Labour Party, might have to accept another portfolio. He said the coalition might include religious representatives. Contacts with Likud were confirmed by Labour sources who said all options remained and it could be weeks before a new government was formed. Voters gave neither Likud nor Labour a majority in last week's election. Religious parties emerged as Israel's third largest political force with 18 of the 120 Knesset (parliament) seats, while Likud won 40 seats and Labour 39. Peres and Shamir had alternated as prime minister in the outgoing government that followed similarly inconclusive elections in 1984.

# Jordan Times

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## Khoury resigns, Sadi takes over

With effect from Nov. 11, 1988, Dr. Waleed Sa'di, columnist and former ambassador, has taken over the helm of the Jordan Times as its chief editor to succeed Rami G. Khoury, who has resigned.

## AROUND THE WORLD...

### Cyprus to reopen coup file

NICOSIA (R) — The Cypriot parliament is to reexamine the causes behind a brief coup inspired in Nicosia in 1974 by the junta then ruling Greece and subsequent move by the Turkish army into the northern third of the island. "Parliament has decided to reactivate a committee to investigate who in Cyprus was involved in organising the coup and for failing to take appropriate action during the invasion," said one political source.

### Kurds captured after killing

ISTANBUL (R) — Police have captured two Kurdish rebels linked to the killing of an army major in Istanbul three weeks ago, Anatolian news agency said Friday. It said they belonged to an Athens-based network of the banned Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), which launched a violent campaign for autonomy for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds in 1983.

### Gayoom installed as president for third term

NEW DELHI (AP) — President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives was inaugurated Friday for a third five-year term, after weathering a coup attempt on the Indian Ocean island chain last week, the government said. "In view of what happened last week, the ceremony was simple. There was no fireworks, no celebrations," said Ahmad Saleem, a Foreign Ministry under-secretary contacted by telephone from New Delhi.

### Turkey, Soviet Union to discuss ties

ANKARA (R) — Natural gas and wheat sales are likely to figure in economic talks between Turkey and the Soviet Union this month, official Turkish sources said Friday. The Foreign Ministry said a joint economic commission would meet in Moscow from Nov. 16 to 23 and in Ankara from Nov. 23 to 28.

### Baker could be good for Mideast — Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Egypt said Friday the nomination of James Baker as U.S. secretary of state could help the Middle East peace process. "I do believe that he as a partner (to President-elect George Bush) would be able to contribute to just lasting peace in the Middle East," Foreign Minister Kamel Abdel Meguid said in a statement. "He is also familiar with the difficult situation of our region, both diplomatically and economically. I hope that he would further enhance the peace process launched by Secretary of State George Shultz."

### Turkish-iranian row brews

ANKARA (R) — Turkish politicians and commentators Friday accused the Iranian embassy in Ankara of insolence for not flying its flag at half-mast to commemorate the death of modern Turkey's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. Turks held solemn nationwide ceremonies Thursday to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Ataturk who created a secular republic from the ashes of the Ottoman empire in 1923. "Yesterday, all flags on Turkish soil were at half-mast with one exception. This is unforgivable insolence," the popular daily Gunaydin said in an editorial.

### SLA official escapes assassination

BEIRUT (AP) — A senior official of the Israeli-aided South Lebanon Army (SLA) escaped an assassination attempt when an explosive charge went off near his car, a statement from the militia said Friday. The SLA statement, published by Beirut newspapers, said the charge went off Thursday as Alamedine Badawi and his bodyguard drove through the western entrance to the southern village of Hasbaya. It said the two men escaped unharmed.

### U.S. to study any Arafat visa request

WASHINGTON (R) — A visa request by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to address the United Nations in New York will be "severely scrutinized," the U.S. State Department said Thursday. However, under repeated questioning by reporters, spokesman Charles Redman refused to explain what the statement meant. He said the State Department had been requested by the United Nations to facilitate issuance of a visa for Arafat but that no formal application had yet been made. Arab diplomats have said Arafat was expected to seek a visa so that he could address the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian question later this year.

### Rome court confirms sentences for attack

ROME (R) — An Italian court Friday rejected appeals by Abu Nidal and a senior lieutenant against life sentences for masterminding a 1985 attack in which 16 people died at Rome airport. Judicial officials said the Rome appeal court also confirmed a 30-year jail sentence on the sole surviving guerrilla from a four-man commando which attacked Israeli and U.S. airline check-in counters with automatic weapons and hand grenades on Dec. 27, 1985.

### Chinese, Thai premiers hold talks

BANGKOK (AP) — Chinese Premier Li Peng Friday urged Vietnam to commit itself to a "fixed timetable" on withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea, striking a comparison to a pullout plan by Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Thai officials said. "The timetable would impose a clearer framework and the sooner this is done, the better," Li was quoted as saying. China has said it wants all Vietnamese forces to leave Kampuchea by June next year. Vietnam has said it will complete its pullout by 1990.

### Bush sends telegram to Gorbachev

MOSCOW (R) — U.S. President-elect George Bush sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev saying he was looking forward to working with the Soviet leader, the official news agency TASS reported Friday. Bush also thanked Gorbachev for his congratulations, sent in a telegram to Washington Wednesday after the Republican vice-president won the presidential election. "The president-elect said in the telegram that he remembered all his previous contacts with Gorbachev with pleasure and was looking forward to working jointly with the Soviet leader on a wide range of issues of mutual interest to their countries," TASS said.

### Bonn parliament president resigns

BONN (AP) — West Germany's parliament president resigned Friday under intense pressure at home and from abroad, after bluntly recalling that many Germans initially felt Adolf Hitler had brought them "glorious times." Parliament President Philipp Jenninger's speech also called the early years of the Nazi Third Reich a "triumphal procession."



His Majesty King Hussein is received upon his return home Friday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior officials (Petra photo)

## Baz visits Jordan for exchange of views and consultations

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Foreign Minister First Under-Secretary and Director of President Hosni Mubarak's office Osama Al Baz arrived here Friday on a working visit during which he will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials. In an arrival statement, Baz paid tribute to Jordanian-Egyptian relations and said his visit comes within the framework of bilateral consultations and exchange of views on recent developments in the region.

There is a pan-Arab vision of the situation in the region and its basic issues, including the Palestinian question, the situation in Lebanon and peace in the Gulf region, Baz said.

On the Palestine issue, Baz said two new developments had recently come up, the first being the meeting of the Palestine National Council and the consultations that took place prior to its convening, and the second being the outcome of the Israeli elections which demands a thorough and comprehensive study.

Baz said that events in Lebanon were accelerating and the situation was aggravating. "Dangers of division are in sight and are clear this time, more than any other time in the past," he said.

On the Iraq-Iran peace talks, Baz said: "We are following up on the efforts made by Iraq to reach at a comprehensive agreement that guarantees an end to the war and not just a ceasefire."

He voiced Egypt's unequivocal support for Iraq and said Jordan and Egypt stand in one trench with the Iraqi leadership in its efforts to achieve security and stability in the Gulf region.

He said many contacts at the international level had been made and that Egypt found it necessary to review them with Jordanian officials with a view to agreeing on the best method for supporting Iraqi diplomatic efforts.

Baz said the Egyptian position in this regard was based on the understanding that Iraq does not impose harsh and unjust conditions but presents a comprehensive perception for ending the war. Baz said the Iraqi position deserves international support.

In answer to a question on Palestinian options as presented to the PNC and whether there is joint Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian coordination, Baz said: "This issue is left to the Palestinian people and to their leadership. However, Egypt and Jordan fully recognise the right of the Palestinian people to take whatever decisions they may deem fit because this is the true translation of the right to self-determination."

Baz said the Palestinian people have the right to establish their own state in accordance with international legitimacy.

Baz noted that the most important thing for Arabs was to provide the best circumstances for the Palestinian people to enable them to practice their right to self-determination and to establish their own state.

## PNC gathers in Algiers

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) gathered here Friday to open a crucial session of the council which is expected to issue a declaration of independence for the Israeli-occupied territories.

Members of the 448-seat PNC are expected to make the announcement Monday or Tuesday.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials say they will take U.N. General Assembly Resolution 181 of 1947 as the basis of the state in international law but leave the exact borders open to negotiation.

"Palestinians have a right to a state, all other details can be negotiated," said Bassam Abu Sharif, chief spokesman for PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Abu Sharif spoke to a group of reporters at the heavily guarded seaside conference centre west of Algiers where the PNC meeting was scheduled to begin Saturday and end Tuesday.

He also warned of what he said were new Israeli plans to assassinate top PLO leaders.

He said the plan, called "Best Hit," was targeted first at Arafat and that one attempt already had been made recently. He would not say when or where.

"We are alert, but we are not afraid of them," he said.

"This PNC will legislate beyond doubt the line that has

their right to self-determination and to establish their own state.

"The world should be convinced that the establishment of the Palestinian state does not pose a threat to the security of Israel. On the contrary, it constitutes an important guarantee for security and stability in the region," he said.

However, he noted, the establishment of that state is not only a legal or moral issue but also a political issue that contributes to the security and stability of the region. Experiences over the past 50 years have proved that violence does not solve the problem, neither does it serve the cause of any party, and that is why a peaceful solution is the one and the only clue that achieves balance between the interests of all parties concerned," he said.

Baz said Israel, with all its parties and blocs, is responsible for whatever results might come up as a result of the ongoing coalition consultations between the various Israeli parties. However, he said: "We will press ahead with our efforts to achieve peace because we believe in our right to restore the freedom of the Palestinian people and we have never expected any gift from any Israeli party."

He stressed any increased tension in the occupied territories or escalation of violence against the Palestinian people living there, would reflect negatively on Israel itself rather than others.

## Israel mounts massive clampdown on eve of PNC

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel poured hundreds of troops into Jerusalem's walled Old City Friday and the army sealed off the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to try to prevent demonstrations on the eve of meetings of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

Soldiers also detained hundreds of Palestinians to block and occupation protests during the four-day PNC meeting, which begins Saturday in Algiers.

The PNC is expected to declare an independent Palestinian state. Hundreds of soldiers dressed in combat gear streamed into the

Arab Jerusalem armed with assault rifles and automatic weapons. Many carried backpacks and bedding, apparently for setting up temporary camps inside the ancient walls.

An AP photographer also reported dozens of extra police were deployed, many carrying automatic weapons equipped with tear-gas grenade launchers.

The army announced that the entire Gaza Strip was closed effective at 9 p.m. (1700 GMT) Friday, and that an indefinite curfew was clamped on the coastal area's 650,000 residents. The order barred journalists from en-

tering Gaza without an army escort.

The actions did not affect Gaza's 6,000 Jewish settlers, who were permitted to move freely. Troops also barred West Bank Palestinians from entering Jerusalem, erecting roadblocks at all entry points to the city. Army officials said the occupied territory's 1.4 million Palestinians were banned from travelling freely in the West Bank.

An AP reporter saw three checkpoints on the Bethlehem-Jerusalem highway turning away Jerusalem-bound cars with blue West Bank licence plates.

will give further legality."

The PLO spokesman said the organisation's contacts recently indicated that all of the countries who voted at the United Nations for the international conference "are ready to recognise us. There will be more states recognising us than recognise Israel."

Abu Sharif said that while it's too early to tell what the approach of the new administration of George Bush will be in Washington, there had been some positive signs

## Wheels in motion for Bush-Reagan transition

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — White House Chief of Staff Kenneth Duberstein and later attended a cabinet meeting. The president-elect also huddled with Craig Fuller and Bob Teeter, leaders of his transition office.

Vice President-elect Dan Quayle also met with leaders of Bush's transition team.

The Bush transition office officially opens for business Monday in a rented suite of offices a few blocks from the White House. But work was already under way as security guards erected metal detectors and a desk was set up at the entrance where a volunteer collected resumes from job-seekers.

The president-elect planned to fish and relax in Gulf Stream, Florida, but he told reporters he also intends to spend time on the telephone as he assembles his administration.

Bush and Reagan met with

his secretary of state. He has told reporters he wants to name the balance of his cabinet sooner rather than later, but has set no timetable.

Reagan and Bush were applauded as they walked together into a cabinet meeting. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater quoted Reagan as saying: "We don't even argue over which side of the table to sit on."

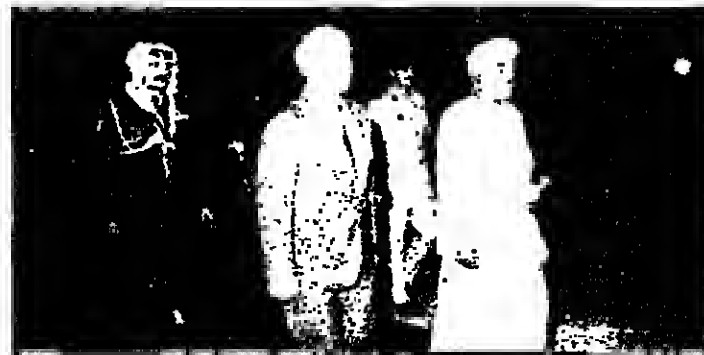
But for all the friendliness, Fitzwater said Reagan reminded his men, "we are still in charge until Jan. 20 and are still responsible for making decisions of the government."

Duberstein told the cabinet and heads of independent agencies to be prepared to submit their resignations. "It is probably fair to say that all political

## King returns after talks on Arab issues with Gulf leaders

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Friday after a visit to the Arab Gulf where he held talks with the leaders of Kuwait, Bahrain,

Qatar and Oman on the latest developments in the Arab scene, means to boost joint Arab action and bilateral relations.



His Majesty King Hussein is seen off upon his departure from Muscat Friday by Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman (Petra photo)

Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence Affairs Fahd Ibn Taymour, Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Fahd Ibn Mahmoud Al Sa'id, the chief of the sultan's court, a number of senior officials, and the Jordanian ambassador to Oman.

## Celebrations begin today to mark King's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Celebrations marking His Majesty King Hussein's birthday begin Sunday, when the King opens three major projects — a coins museum at the Central Bank of Jordan, the King Abdullah Gardens Complex and a new radio transmission station in Kharraneh, east of Amman. The King's birthday falls Monday, Nov. 14, when celebrations will be held everywhere in the Kingdom.

## Iran-Iraq talks adjourn with little breakthrough

GENEVA (R) — U.N. mediator Jan Eliasson adjourned Gulf peace talks Friday after failing to make major progress and urged Iraq and Iran to try harder for a breakthrough.

"I hope very much that both sides realise the importance of keeping this process going forward," the Swedish envoy told a news conference after two weeks of talks, the third round since a ceasefire in the eight-year war took effect Aug. 20.

"On the major issues confronting us, we have not been able to achieve a breakthrough or major progress," Eliasson said.

The U.N. team of mediators had given compromise suggestions to the two sides, he said, "but I again want to stress that the main responsibility lies with the parties."

The only tangible result of this round of talks was an agreement, reached in discussions with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to exchange the few thousand sick prisoners of war (PoWs) but not the 100,000 who are well.

Delegates said this had improved the atmosphere of the negotiations, which Eliasson described as constructive, sober and positive.

In virtually every meeting, U.N. officials said, the two countries merely restated or "clarified" their positions but offered no hint of compromise in the search for a permanent peace to replace a fragile ceasefire.

Nevertheless, Eliasson said,

the two ministers reaffirmed their commitment to that ceasefire, and agreed to meet again in December or January at a time to be set by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"Both sides have come to the conclusion that there can be no gains on the battlefield, that there can only be gains at the negotiation table," he said. "I hope that with every day this realisation goes deeper. Certainly we are moving in the direction of peace, but we have to move faster."

He said contacts with the two sides would continue during the recess to try to ensure the next

session would be fruitful. He asked the parties to use the recess for deep reflection.

Eliasson, 48, will return to New York at the weekend and report to Perez de Cuellar, who will then inform the Security Council of the status of negotiations.

An Iraqi newspaper urged Iran Friday to accept a full-scale exchange of prisoners of war for the sake of suffering families.

"Iran should stop procrastination and give up trading with human issues," said Al Thawra, newspaper of the ruling Arab Baath Party.

## Aoun threatens new army commander

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The military cabinet of Lebanon's dual government Friday rejected the replacement of army commander Michel Aoun, threatening to bring the substitute to trial.

A statement issued by the three-man interim "cabinet" said it has authorised General Aoun, who is its prime minister, to "take the necessary legal measures" to bring newly appointed army commander Major-General Sami Khathib to trial.

Khathib, 55, a retired officer, was named Wednesday acting army commander of the 42,000-strong army by Adel Ossrain, defence minister in the five-man cabinet of Prime Minister Salim

Hoss. "This step is a grave national error that will produce adverse repercussions hurting the unity of the country and the state," said the statement by Aoun's "cabinet."

The dispute deepens a political crisis triggered by parliament's failure to elect a successor to President Amin Gemayel before his six-year term expired Sept. 23. Gemayel appointed the cabinet headed by Aoun, which rival factions rejected by continuing to recognise Hoss as prime minister.

Political analysts said Friday's statement's reference to legal measures meant a court martial. They also said the row dimmed prospects for a political settlement to the crisis and worsened splits within the army, already divided on sectarian lines.

Aoun commands five mainly-Christian brigades with about 15,000 soldiers, who are better trained and equipped than the five mostly-Muslim brigades of the same size led by Khathib.

Speaking to reporters after the "cabinet" meeting, Aoun attacked U.S. envoy Richard Murphy for continuing to recognise the Hoss administration, describing him as "a failure who did not wish to admit he failed."

"The American, like anybody else, blames others whenever he fails. Murphy still insists on the existence of two governments in Lebanon and I am surprised at the inability of a senior State Department official to comprehend the constitution," Aoun said.

appointees at all levels should be prepared to resign or depart on Jan. 20," said Fitzwater.

In Delray Beach, Florida, Bush relaxed in seclusion at the plush home of a friend.

"He's here for rest and relaxation," said spokesman Steve Hart, one of the few Bush staff members to accompany the vice-president to Florida.

"This is a well-deserved vacation," said Hart, following the marathon presidential campaign in which Bush solidly defeated his Democratic challenger, Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis.

Bush was staying at the newly-completed beachfront home of a long-time friend, Texas investment banker William Farish of Houston.



## JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Nov. 12, 1988

8:30 Just The Ten Of Us

9:00 The Twilight Zone

A doctor whose car got out of order, finds himself with a community governed by a man who has control over the individual through a light-house which he believes is haunted by a spirit. He tries to challenge the superstition.

9:30 Saturday Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film  
Escape to MindanoStarring:  
George Maharis  
Will Koopman

George Maharis stars in a drama about a prisoner of war back in 1942 who's perfectly happy to spend the rest of the war simply staying alive in the camp.

Sun. — Nov. 13, 1988

8:30 Only When I Laugh

A story of three hospitalised colleagues. Funny conversation and different situations take place among them.

9:10 Documentary: The Silk Road

The Scorching Sun and the Southern Road of Iran

Through 1,200 kilometres of torrid desert runs the Southern Road of Iran, starting in the Sistan region on the Iran-Afghanistan border and ending at

Persepolis, capital of the ancient empire of Persia. We travel from oasis to oasis, seeing the ruins that dot the desert and the simple lives of the desert people. Highlights include the 1st Century AD Parthian ruins of Kuh-I Khwaja on a desert lake; an encounter with a nomadic family moving their herd between summer and winter pastures; and a visit to Persepolis itself, with its great rows of stone pillars.

10:20 Magnum P.I.

Resolutions

11:10 Some Mothers Do 'Ave Em

Starring:  
Michael Crawford

Mon. — Nov. 14, 1988

8:30 Ever Decreasing Circles

9:10 Feature Film  
Out of AfricaStarring:  
Robert Redford  
Meryl Streep

Kenya — 1913 and the story of the Danish girl who got married to a Baron in Kenya and lived with him there. Fighting breaks out between the German and the British because of the contradictions between their imperialist interests there. Her husband takes part in the war. While he is away she meets her husband's friend. They develop a romantic relationship.

Tue. — Nov. 15, 1988



Dame Peggy Ashcroft in the Duchess of Malfi. Tuesday night special, a Portrait of Peggy Ashcroft at 11:10.

8:30 Who's the Boss  
Jonathan the Gymnast

9:10 The Soldier of Fortune

10:20 Adderly  
Critical Mass11:10 Specials  
Dame Peggy

A Portrait of Peggy Ashcroft  
By the time Dame Peggy Ashcroft appeared as Barbie in The Jewel in the Crown and became known and loved by a world-wide television audience of many millions, she had long been the first lady of the British stage and had appeared in leading roles for more than 50 years. In her first ten years she played no less than 56 different roles; she went on to play every Shakespearean heroine, many of the modern classics and in later years became a leading interpreter of the new playwrights.

Wed. — Nov. 16, 1988

8:30 Kate and Allie  
Chip's Friend9:10 New Documentary Series  
Return Journey

Kenya

Documentary on several countries among them India, Arizona, USA, New Zealand, Kenya and Egypt. Each one is narrated by a well-known actor on a country that he liked during his childhood and he explains some of the people's customs and hobbies.

10:20 Gentlemen and Players

11:10 Married With Children

Thu. — Nov. 17, 1988

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Beauty and the Beast

10:20 Feature Film  
The Sunshine PatriotStarring:  
Cliff Robertson  
Dina Merrill

A good spy story. The familiar plot has an experienced spy trapped behind the iron curtains. Cleverly framing an American businessman and switching identities with him.

Fri. — Nov. 18, 1988

8:30 Charles In Charge  
The Extremely Odd Couple9:10 New Series  
Bergerac

Off-beat, brooding, charming and scrupulously honest — the blue-eyed Sergeant Jim Bergerac fights crime in his own inimitable fashion. This popular thriller series set in the picturesque channel-island of Jersey — a sanctuary for wealthy tax-exiles and a magnet for rogues — Star John Nettles as the rebel detective, with guest appearances by many of Britain's leading stars.

10:20 Falcon Crest

11:10 Three's Company

## Of Places and People

## Getting politically conscious!

WHEN the British forces and General (later Lord) Edmund Allenby entered Jerusalem on Dec. 9, 1917, the Turkish command and civil functionaries had already left the city. The handing over was entrusted to the mayor of Jerusalem, Salim Al Huseini.

When he passed away another Huseini, Musa Kazim (Pasha) was appointed to the post of mayor of the Holy City. He had been educated in Jerusalem and in Istanbul, and had held senior administrative posts in more than half a dozen places including Asir, (present day Saudi Arabia) and Iraq. He had been in retirement since 1914; but being a mayor was not subject to age limits.

Whether the government of Palestine did specifically indicate that he should not meddle in politics or whether this was supposed to be taken for granted is not an issue. The issue was that he took an active part in politics already in 1919. But his activities increased in the following year when demonstrations and strikes became the means of expressing Arab rejection to the British policy of the implementing the Balfour Declaration, which meant the creation of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. This included "placing the country in such economic and political conditions which would facilitate the creation of such a home."

In 1920 Musa Kazim led such a demonstration in person and the British authorities relieved him of his duty as mayor of Jerusalem. He was replaced by Raghib (Bey) Al Nashashibi.

Raghib was a Jerusalemite who had been also educated in Jerusalem and in Istanbul. While Musa Kazim had joined the school of law and administration (Maktab Sultan), Raghib had studied engineering. He worked in Jerusalem in this capacity, but when Sultan Abdul Hamid II of Turkey (1876-1909) reissued the constitution in 1908, Raghib was elected to the Ottoman Parliament as one of the representatives of Jerusalem.

As it is, he was still in Istanbul when the Armistice of Mudros, between Turkey and the allies, was signed (Oct. 30, 1918).

He moved to Aleppo. It was then that he was invited to become the mayor of Jerusalem (a post he held until 1934, but later through election, not appointment).

Early in 1921 the Mufti of Jerusalem Kamel Al Huseini died. Elections for a new mufti of the Holy City were held and Haj Amin Al Huseini succeeded to the post (Haj Amin was the brother of Kamel). He had been educated in Jerusalem, in Al Azhar in Cairo and in Istanbul, where he attended the military college. One has to keep in mind that during the last two or three decades of their rule in Palestine Turkish governors began sending

young men to Istanbul for higher education — to be trained in administration, law, education, engineering, medicine and military sciences. Such men were of great service to Palestine when the civilian administration in Palestine was established in 1920.

The Palestine government accepted, in 1922, to a general Muslim request by the conference held a year earlier, to the establishment of the Muslim Supreme Council. Haj Amin became its president and was elected to the post in 1925. The council was to look after Muslim affairs including, primarily, the Awqaf (charitable endowments) and Islamic (Sharia) courts. Besides the president there were four other members.

Whatever political polarisation among the Arabs of Palestine had been growing, came to a head in the 1920s and grew stronger with the years.

Haj Amin came to the fore as a national leader, and his supporters, throughout the land, came to be known as Al Majlisiyyun (the Councilors) while his opponents were called Al Muaridun (the opposers to Haj Amin).

While the former dominated the scene as the nationalists, the latter were considered as collaborators. Western views, official and otherwise, called the former — extremists, while the others were designated moderates.

These two "adjectival terms" were prevalent throughout the Near East then. Everyone who asked for the rights of the people was an extremist; those who somehow compromised were moderates — and were the favourites of the authorities.

In Palestine the rivalry between the two factions did a great deal of harm to the cause. Energy, efforts and money were spent uselessly; acensions were spread right and left. This did not mean however that no constructive things were done. In 1928 an international (Christian) mission conference was held in Jerusalem. Both Haj Amin and Raghib Al Nashashibi organised a Muslim conference separately, attended by their supporters. The former assembling a larger number, because of the numerous people connected, directly or indirectly, with the two posts he held. The Jerusalem municipality could not muster the same number, nor did it support such a large number of personnel. But it should not be assumed that Raghib's supporters were limited to the capital. There was no real 'national' for the allegiance of men to one group or another.

I lived at Acre then. Although one could come across some supporters of Haj Amin, there were many more, both in terms of number and influence, who were his antagonists.

For reasons which had nothing to do with politics, I found myself



The Citadel, Old City of Jerusalem, Dec. 11, 1917. General Sir Edmund Allenby proclaims martial law after his entry into the city.

friendly with people who were on Raghib's side. Each one of them, like the late Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, the late Abdullah Mukhlis, the late Tawfiq Bey Haqqi, the mayor of Acre, the late Abdul Fattah Saadi et alia, was at least 45-50 years my senior.

On visiting them I tried to fathom the causes of controversy. I found out that basically they all were interested in Palestine. They viewed the means of dealing with the issues from different angles. They all aimed at bringing the British mandate to an end; they worked hard first for the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration and the eventual independence of Palestine.

But, in my opinion, where the leadership on both sides failed was in not having a programme — social, economic, and political — which could be explained to the people at large, in order to educate the population. There

was no platform. As it was, hardly any political leadership in the area had a programme. On visiting Egypt for the first time in the winter of 1933-34, I had the opportunity to visit Makram Obeid, then the secretary-general of the Wafd Party; undoubtedly the strongest political organisation in the whole area then. During the conversation I asked him if the Wafd had any such programme. My question had been prompted from the little reading I had done about Hitler's programme and platform. Mr. Obeid said "No, we have not worked such a programme. What is important is that Egypt should have her independence from Britain. Programmes are then easily worked out."

This was a state of affairs which prevailed. This was an important part of our — I should say my — political education and consciousness.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

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## PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:50 ..... Programme review  
15:55 ..... Children programmes  
16:40 ..... Educational programmes  
17:50 ..... Message from Iraq  
18:00 ..... News summary  
18:05 ..... Live transmission, Amman championship  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Local series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:45 ..... Local programme  
22:30 ..... Arabic play  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Arabic play (cont'd.)

## PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... La Valise En Carton  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Un DB de Paris  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Just the Ten of Us  
21:00 ..... The Twilight Zone  
21:30 ..... Saturday Variety Show  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Feature film: "Escape to Mindano"

## RADIO JORDAN

833 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& party on 9560 KHz. SW  
Tel: 77411-19

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... Newsweek  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Moving Show Contd.  
11:00 ..... The Story of Motown  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Jordan Weekly  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumental/Old favourites  
17:00 ..... Special Feature  
17:30 ..... Good Old Days  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... Newsweek/Music  
20:00 ..... The Young Sound  
20:30 ..... Discovering Music  
21:00 ..... The Musical in Review

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Here's Humph!  
06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News  
07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:20 Personal View 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Meridian 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 From the Weeklies  
09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 A Jolly Good Show 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News followed by Sports 11:45 Personal View 12:00 News Summary followed by Here's Humph! 12:15 Letter from America 12:30 People and Politics 12:40 World News 13:00 News about Britain 13:15 Lyrics and Lyrics 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Network News 14:15 Multitrack 3 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network UK 15:45 Sportsworld inc. News Summary 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Sportsworld 18:00 World News 18:05 News About Britain 18:15 Sportsworld 19:00 World News 19:05 Words 19:15 The Ken Bruce Show 19:45 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Puccini 21:00 News Summary followed by Play of the Week: A Moon for the Misbegotten — Part 2 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Meridian 23:00 News Summary followed by Americans in Europe 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 00:05 From Our Own Correspondent 00:25 Nature Notebook 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Roundup 01:00 World News 01:05 Words 01:15 The Tony Mott Request Show

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565,  
11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

06:00 News 06:15 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:15 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:15 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:15 Closeup 17:30 Press Conference, USA  
18:00 News 18:15 American Viewpoints 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:15 Weekend

## CULTURAL CENTRES &amp; LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 644371  
British Council ..... 6314708  
French Cultural Centre ..... 637009  
Goethe Institute ..... 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 634049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 637777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 655195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 6671816  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 641793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 646251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library ..... 843555  
Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation ..... 672941  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111

## MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordanian Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a

collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntashid Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.  
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

## SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Lions Palmyra Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Palmyra Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

## PRAYER TIMES

04:38 ..... Fajr  
05:57 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
11:20 ..... Dhuhr  
14:17 ..... 'Asr  
16:42 ..... Maghreb  
18:02 ..... 'Isha

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 634590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757, Sunday English mass (summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.).  
Terra Santa Church (Roman Catholic),

Jabal Lweibdeh, mass in Italian language, next every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383, chaplain's residence Tel. 628543.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771531.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 772561.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.  
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, Tel. 653266.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Smir 811295.  
Babylon Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 622366, Rev. Vali.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) 815817, 821264

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 532003, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

04:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
09:00 ..... New Delhi (RJ)  
09:10 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:10 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Karachi (RJ)  
09:55 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)

10:00 ..... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Niassa, Mozambique (RJ)  
16:20 ..... Miami, Vienna (RJ)  
17:20 ..... Athens (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Taipei (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)

## OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

02:45 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
12:05 ..... Benghazi (RJ)  
13:40 ..... Frankfurt, Rome (AZ)  
17:45 ..... Rome (AZ)  
19:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
21:05 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)

## DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Niassa, Mozambique (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, Taipei (RJ)  
11:10 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:40 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Frankfurt, Rome (AZ)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Paris (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Bahrain, Larnaca (RJ)  
20:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Dubai (RJ)

## OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

04:45 ..... Istanbul, Belgrade (JU)  
09:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
10:20 ..... Cairo (MS)  
13:05 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
15:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
18:35 ..... Damascus (AZ)  
20:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be cold and partly cloudy with a chance for scattered rains. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy with a chance for scattered rain and winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AMMAN:  
Dr. Hani Haddadin ..... 777751  
Dr. Fakher Bahdi ..... 625778  
Dr. Tayseer Khader ..... 608857  
Dr. Abbas Al Hakim ..... 891256  
Firas pharmacy ..... 651912  
Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asama pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 656173  
Shamsiah pharmacy ..... 637660

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Khalid taxi ..... 623715  
Abdi taxi ..... 621127  
Shamsiah taxi ..... 663294  
Qasem taxi ..... 671620  
Jihad taxi ..... 672693  
Nabhis taxi ..... 621253  
Al Ura taxi ..... 668154

## TAXIS

AMMAN:  
Khalid taxi ..... 623715  
Abdi taxi ..... 621127  
Shamsiah taxi ..... 663294  
Qasem taxi ..... 671620  
Jihad taxi ..... 672693  
Nabhis taxi ..... 621253  
Al Ura taxi ..... 668154

## HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6  
Al-Jalal Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642442/2  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shamsiah ..... 664714  
Shamsiah Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 645845  
Al-Musayyid Hospital ..... 672279  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 656173  
Al-Jalal, Abadi ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Mulajra ..... 77101/5  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111/26  
Assyria, Marja ..... 891611/5  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 602249  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)991071  
Im Sin Hospital ..... (09)986732  
IRBID:  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272775  
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital ..... (02)247100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

## EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Directorate ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 196, 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 778303  
Highway Police ..... 843402

## HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6  
Al-Jalal Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642442/2  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
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The Islamic, Abadi ..... 656173  
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Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272775  
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital ..... (02)247100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

## GENERAL

Ministry of Information ..... 641467  
Ministry of the Interior ..... 663111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 645211  
Driving Licence Dept. ..... 897282  
Foreigners and Frontiers Dept. ..... 622108  
Meteorological Dept. ..... 892408  
Public Security Headquarters ..... 630321  
Telecommunications Corporation ..... 638301







## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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## Bush: down to business

RELATIVE Arab satisfaction with the election of George Bush as the 41st president of the United States rather than Michael Dukakis could be borne out by more than one manifestation.

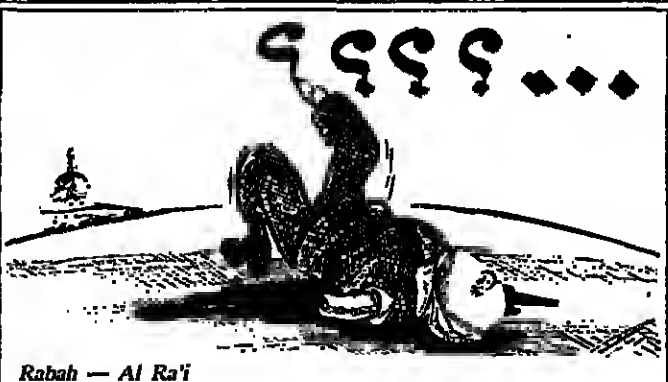
To begin with, Mr. Bush did not receive solid Jewish vote as was earlier projected. According to some polls taken in the wake of the U.S. presidential election last Tuesday, Mr. Bush lost the Jewish vote to Michael Dukakis by approximately 70-30 per cent. This is to be compared with the 33 per cent that incumbent President Ronald Reagan received from Jewish voters in the past two presidential elections. But this is not all.

The consensus among Israeli leaders is that the new administration in Washington is likely to be less sympathetic towards Israel than the present one. What bothered Israeli and Jewish leaders was the first act by President-elect George Bush appointing Mr. James Baker as the new Secretary of State.

Israeli and Jewish observers consider Baker, like Bush, as being less sympathetic and supportive of Israel than the outgoing Secretary of State George Shultz.

Judging by past experiences with both Democratic and Republican administrations, there is very little difference between the two towards Arab national issues. With the Democrats consolidating their grip on both U.S. Houses of Congress the Arab World is again confronted with a no-win situation in Washington. The only thing left for the Arab Nation to do in the face of the on-going uncertainties in Washington and elsewhere is still to forge a powerful and enlightened Arab front that would engage all foreign capitals, whether hostile or friendly.

As for President-elect George Bush, protocol niceties require that he be congratulated on his election. However, real and genuine congratulations would be due when he begins to exercise his powers as the chief executive of the United States in the most positive and enlightened manner towards all regions of the world, including ours.



Rabah — Al Ra'i

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Friday's

Al Ra'i daily Friday discussed the on-going uprising in the occupied Arab territories and said that it has now become an organized revolution designed to end Israel's presence in Arab land. The uprising which has now entered its 12th month is stronger than the repressive measures of the Israelis against our people who are struggling for their freedom and their lands, the paper said. Indeed the situation prevailing in the occupied territories serves as a call on the Arab Nation to rise up and face the new reality and to join forces in the fight against the common enemy for the sake of achieving peace in the Middle East, said the paper. Building up the Arab strength requires organized action with which the Arabs can confront their common enemy and can also help settle the Lebanese crisis and bring peace to the Gulf region, the paper added. The revolution in the occupied territories, the paper concluded, should be regarded by the Arabs as an incentive for them to double their efforts and rely on their own economic and military power to regain their rights.

The editor of Al Ra'i Arabic daily comments Friday on the election of George Bush as the new president of the United States. Bush's election as president came as no surprise to us; as by all standards, he was qualified for the post being an Anglo-Saxon, white and a Protestant, says Rakan Al Majali. More importantly, Bush is backed by a long period of hard experience not only as vice president but also as head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), a post which led him in to the top secrets of the state, the writer adds. But what is expected from Bush now as he says is to fulfil his country's objectives; we have to wait and see if he will be able to safeguard the interests of American people by freeing America from the Zionist lobby, the secret financial forces and the monopoly of cartels that have created so many complications in the lives of the American people.

Al Dustour commented on Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's address to the People's Council in Egypt in which he paid tribute to King Hussein's wisdom and courage. Mubarak who outlined his country's stand vis-a-vis Arab issues, said that Jordan's position was a source of pride for the Arab Nation and similar to that of Egypt in terms of Arab causes. Mubarak repeated his country's demands and those of Jordan and the rest of the Arab Nation for a just and durable peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland, the paper noted. It said that Jordan has no alternative but to work in concert with Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries for the sake of achieving the nation's goals and objectives.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented also on Mubarak's speech to the People's Council in Cairo. Mubarak who paid tribute to King Hussein for his wise policies and his endeavours to serve the Arab Nation has at the same time underlined the need for continued consultations among Arab leaders to bolster solidarity and to maintain consensus, the paper noted. It said that the president's speech was another step in Egypt's endeavours to back the King's relentless efforts at all levels to serve his nation.

## For Bush, getting there may have been the easy part

By Michael Gelb  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — If the political pundits are right, George Bush may discover that his difficult climb to the White House was the easy part.

Nearly 10 years after setting out after the presidency by seeking the 1980 Republican nomination that went to Ronald Reagan, Bush has finally reached his goal by cruising past Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis in a campaign viewed as one of the nastiest in modern times.

Although unable to match President Reagan's 49-state landslide, the president-elect chalked up an impressive triumph.

But political experts say he may yet be forced to pay for a negative and issueless campaign that took him to the White House without a clear policy mandate and that the honeymoon traditionally accorded new presidents be short for him.

"He's not going to have any mandate at all," says former Democratic White House press secretary George Reedy. "He hasn't campaigned for anything other than to save the country from Dukakis."

"That's not much of a guidepost," added Reedy, now a Marquette University professor who has written extensively on the presidency and Congress.

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole, who opposed Bush for the party's presidential nomination, said the increase in the Democratic majority in the Senate spelled trouble for the incoming president.

"It is going to be tougher for George Bush than he thought,"

he told ABC television.

Other than a few modest proposals to offer tax preferences to encourage savings and a sharp cut in capital gains taxes to boost investment, Bush's domestic policy agenda consists primarily of a vow to resist tax increases.

"Read my lips — no new taxes," he repeated time and again on the campaign trail.

His only plan for reducing a massive federal budget deficit that economists say poses a major threat to continued prosperity is a "flexible freeze" that would hold the line on overall spending.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Bush has already let it be known he will give short shrift to the bipartisan National Economic Commission, set up by Congress last year to devise a deficit reduction plan, if it suggests higher taxes.

His stance has drawn criticism from the panel's Democratic Chairman Robert Strauss, one of Washington's most influential political figures, as well as Dole, who lost out to Bush in the battle for the Republican presidential nomination.

The embryonic feud with the economic panel — which most political experts say could have provided perfect cover for Bush to ease his resistance to new taxes — bodes ill for his ability to work with a Congress controlled by the opposition party.

While Bush has pledged to seek a budget accord with Congress, experts say a deal will be impossible unless it includes action to raise new revenues.

Bush also heads to the White House without any specific proposals for reducing a massive U.S. trade imbalance.

He has rallied against protectionism, a position that would seem to put him at odds with a Congress that last year enacted a measure providing for tougher steps against alleged unfair actions by U.S. trade partners.

In fact, it seems likely that the country's domestic policy agenda will be set by Congress, just as it was in the final years of Reagan's presidency when the legislators repeatedly ignored the chief executive's desires.

According to Congressional Quarterly, Reagan's position prevailed in just 43.5 per cent of roll-call votes in 1987, the last year for which figures have been compiled. It was the first time in 25 years a president lost more than he won.

Reagan won on 82 per cent of roll call votes in 1981, his first year in office, after a campaign in which he set forth a specific agenda with a vow to cut taxes and raise defence spending.

Bush's ties to the popular Reagan, who will leave office with the highest approval rating of any president since Dwight Eisenhower 28 years ago, were instrumental in his victory.

Polls showed Bush's popularity moving in tandem with his political patron's throughout the campaign. An NBC television exit poll of voters Tuesday said the president-elect had the backing of 86 per cent of those who approved of Reagan's performance in the Oval Office.

But the avuncular Reagan is the proverbial tough act to follow, the more so for a man elected largely to continue the mild

leader's policies.

Bush is expected to pack his cabinet with holdovers from the Reagan era, and may find it hard to provide Americans with a sense of freshness and new momentum.

Republican political analyst Kevin Phillips says presidents who came to power after their party had already held the White House for two straight terms have "tended to be failures because the party's domestic agenda was running out of steam or headed for a fall."

When checkmated on the domestic front, presidents have searched for triumphs in foreign policy where Congress has less power to limit their actions.

But Bush's staunch support for the Star Wars anti-missile defence system would seem to be a serious bar to any new nuclear arms accords with Moscow and nobody seems to have any magic formula for settling the Middle East conflict or freeing American-held hostages there — the most obvious opportunities for foreign policy triumphs.

A contrary view is offered by Stephen Hess, a government and politics expert at the private Brookings Institution.

Hess says Bush and his staff will benefit from their prior experience in Washington and says "they won't have to reinvent the wheel."

He also argues that the nastiness of the campaign will soon fade from public memory.

"It's fascinating the degree to which a president-elect starts with a clean slate," Hess says. "It's as if the campaign is a blackboard and the election is a giant eraser."

#### luxury.

#### Asian floods

This year's floods in the Ganges delta, affecting Bangladesh and north-west India, were particularly severe, with three-quarters of Bangladesh under water as well as parts of India's capital territory.

Experts have urged the Egyptian government not to be complacent about a heaven-sent monsoon. A few further "dry" years would wipe out the gain and again leave the country thirsty.

The perennial problem of Ganges flooding is compounded by political differences of

approach between India and Bangladesh and the volatile anti-Indian feeling generated among Bangladeshis by the presence of the Farakka barrage about 11 kilometres from their border in the Indian state of West Bengal. Many Bangladeshis claim that their country is being gradually destroyed, not only by a dam which controls the flow of the Ganges to Bangladesh, but also by Indian ways of dealing with the issue.

However, hope has been raised by a recent agreement between the Indian and Bangladeshi leaders to set up a study group with instructions to report in six months on ways of avoiding the floods.

On the other hand, a joint river commission set up ten years ago has so far failed to produce any satisfactory ideas, and Bangladeshis remain opposed to an Indian plan to divert the waters of the Brahmaputra behind the Farakka barrage; this would give India control of both major rivers flowing through Bangladesh.

President Ershad of Bangladesh has called on India, Nepal, Bhutan and China to work towards a comprehensive regional solution to flood disasters. He described Bangladesh's floods as a "man-made curse" partly caused by deforestation of the Himalayas — Lion features.

## Bhutto's train tour is station master's nightmare

By Ibrahim Khan  
Reuter

SADIQABAD, Pakistan — It was a station master's nightmare.

First the Khyber mail arrived six hours late. Then thousands of people beating drums and waving flags swamped his station.

The cause of the commotion was the arrival of Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto.

Travelling by train, the 35-year-old politician made life difficult for station masters — from Karachi on the coast to Rawalpindi in the north — as she drew crowds at campaign rallies last week for the Nov. 16 general election.

Tens of thousands of supporters of her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) mobbed her train at halts along the line, waving her portrait and the party's red, black and green flag.

At Sadiqabad, midway between Karachi and Lahore, supporters swarmed onto carriages, pulled the emergency chain, and refused to let the train go. The guard flapped his green flag angrily and the engine-driver whistled in vain.

The crowd let off firecrackers, chanted and danced on the platform and refused to climb down from carriage roofs.

Police resorted to mild baton charges to get the train moving again.

Women, who lead sheltered lives in small, rural towns in Pakistan, carried their babies to see Bhutto.

Standing at the open carriage

door, Bhutto urged the crowd to mark the PPP electoral symbol, an arrow, on their polling papers. "Victory to Benazir," the crowd sang.

Peasants in the green sugarcane and rice fields of Sind and Punjab broke off harvesting to wave. Women in the all-enveloping "burka" veil worn by strict Muslims joined the crowds.

About 150 people travelled on the roof. They were underdressed when the mail switched from diesel to electric near the town of Multan.

Two were killed by a low-hung cable bridge. But the deaths did not diminish the warmth of the welcome from an estimated 30,000 people at Multan.

Inside her air-conditioned carriage, there was little rest for Bhutto as journalists seeking interviews joined the dozen bodyguards and aides travelling with her.

The daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been in delicate health since giving birth to her first child on Sept. 21. Her son Bilawal stayed at home in Karachi with her husband Asif Zardari.

After more than 24 hours the Khyber mail reached the Punjab provincial capital Lahore, 1,220 kilometres from Karachi. It was eight hours late, but more than 20,000 PPP supporters waited into the small hours to greet her.

After a break of seven hours and more speeches, Bhutto was off again for a second day's whistle-stopping. There were 11 more

stops, speeches and cheering crowds before she reached Rawalpindi, somewhat hoarse.

Political analysts said the train campaigning, not used in Pakistan since 1964, had underlined the continuing commitment of the PPP's supporters. Some cheerfully waited all night for a chance to hear her speak.

"I am encouraged by your support," she told the crowds. "It is the flood of the people."

The anti-PPP alliance, Bhutto's main rival in the polls, says its supporters will carry the day on Nov. 16.

Campaigning by this Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA) has gathered steam in the last few days, its flag and electoral symbol of a bicycle are visible on cars, walls and lamp-posts, though not in such volume as the PPP party flag.

No reliable national opinion polls have been published for this week's elections, the first to be contested for 11 years. But the election is widely seen as a straight contest between the PPP and the IDA.

One limited poll conducted in Lahore and published Tuesday had Bhutto's party slightly trailing the anti-PPP alliance, but Bhutto herself was most popular choice as prime minister.

Whatever the outcome, she has drawn crowds to her whistle-stop train tours.

Some passengers, however got fed up with the delays waiting for Bhutto, and got off to complete their journeys by road. But pickpockets had a field day.

### OPEN FORUM

#### A discreet call for help

The voices howled,  
Yet not to be heard.  
Though they were loud,  
No one heard.

Yet some have come to see,  
This tragic irony.  
Where hope is in the rocks we throw,  
At someone who will never be a friend,  
And always a foe.

But the bullet was shot,  
And the peasant is not.  
And only his mother seems to care.  
Though all gather to stare,  
No one seems to care.

Basim Najjar

The writer is a Senior at the American Community School.

### Amnesty International report:

#### Israel jails objecting army officers

The following is a summary of an Amnesty International report on conscientious objection to serve in the Israeli army.

MILITARY service and reserve duty are compulsory in Israel, although certain sections of society are automatically exempted from military service. There is legal provision for exemption on grounds of conscience for women and, while there is no provision in law for exemption on grounds of conscience for men, in practice accommodation is often achieved between the military authorities and pacifists who completely refuse to serve in the military. There is no legal provision for partial refusal to perform military service.

Before 1967 objection to military service was largely confined to a small number of pacifists. However, after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967 an increasing number of individuals began to refuse to serve beyond Israel's pre-1967 border. The number of partial objectors rose after the 1973 war and reached a peak following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 when some 160 Israelis were imprisoned for between 10 and 40 days for refusing to serve in Lebanon.

Reports reveal that the number of those imprisoned for refusing to perform military service, was declining between 1984 and 1987. However, since December

1987 when the Palestinian uprising or intifada in the Israeli occupied territories began, Amnesty International has received reports that some 40 individuals have been imprisoned for periods of between 14 and 35 days, for refusing to serve in the occupied territories. At least two partial objectors have been imprisoned twice during the past eight months for refusing to serve.

For some the actions of the Israel Defence Force in the occupied territories during the uprising (which have resulted in thousands of Palestinians being injured, many seriously, and at least 300 deaths) have been a turning point. It is reported that numerous reservists have refused to return for a second tour of duty in the occupied territories in the light of their previous experiences there. The minister of defence, Yitzhak Rabin, recently put the number of such refusals at 160, although the true figure may be higher as reports indicate that many commanding officers offer alternative postings to those refusing to serve in the occupied territories.

Amnesty International is disturbed by the increase in the number of individuals imprisoned since December 1987 for objecting to military service for reasons of conscience and considers them prisoners of conscience. It therefore calls for the immediate release of all conscientious and partial objectors.

## China plays off South Korea, Japan in investment battle

By Mark O'Neill  
Reuter

PEKING — Peking last week unveiled a new strategy to get Japanese firms to invest in China — the threat of South Korean companies investing instead and winning the battle for the world's most populous market.

Foreign bankers and diplomats said Peking was skillfully using the eagerness of South Korea to improve ties with China as a way of persuading Japanese companies to abandon their usual caution and build factories here.

"Japanese firms are nervous about investing here," said a Japanese banker in Peking. "But they do not want South Korean firms, which are more aggressive and ready to take risks, to invest instead and get the market."

China's new strategy was unveiled at a major Sino-Japanese symposium in Peking last week attended by 70 top Japanese bankers and industrialists. Chinese officials berated Japanese caution and welcomed firms from South Korea.

Kuo Dongpo, a top trade official, told the visitors that as of March this year Japan accounted for only four per cent of total investment in China despite soaring Japanese investment in other countries because of the high yen.

"Japanese business and investors should discard unneeded anxieties and take a longer-term view," Wang Deyan, president of the Bank of China, told them. "You should be more active, and more generous in transferring technology."

Then participants heard a top foreign trade ministry official give a rare public welcome to firms from South Korea, promising them treatment equal to others and saying China separated politics from business.

China is a close political and military ally of North Korea and has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

One Japanese participant at the symposium said he had never

heard such frank exchanges, with Chinese officials asking why Japan had fallen behind Western Europe and the United States and Japanese replying that they could invest most for profit.

Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang told the Japanese delegates that foreign firms wanting to invest in China would face increasing competition.

Peking's confidence results from rising foreign investment in China and the fact that firms in anti-Communist South Korea and Taiwan are, for the first time in 40 years, investing here.

Official figures show direct foreign investment in the first nine months of this year rose 44.8

### NEWS ANALYSIS

per cent from the same period last year to \$1.56 billion, with much of the increase coming from Taiwan for the first time.

An Asian diplomat said that South Korea wanted to improve links with China as part of its strategy of improving relations with the Communist world and isolating North Korea.

"Chinese officials say they want direct contact with South Korea and do not want Japanese and Americans as middlemen. This is just what South Koreans want to hear," he said.

Chinese business sources estimate trade with South Korea this year will be worth \$3 billion, up from \$1.8 billion in 1987 and more than five times China's trade with North Korea in 1987.

The Japanese banker said that, politically, Japan welcomed better relations between China and South Korea because it would make east Asia more peaceful and promote overall trade.

"But our firms fear the competition from South Korea in the China market," he said.

"They can sell China many of the same goods, like cars, televisions and steel. The battle is just beginning."



## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

## Iran, Britain resume full relations

LONDON (AP) — Britain and Iran resumed full diplomatic relations Thursday after a 17-month breakdown sparked by the arrest of an Iranian envoy on shoplifting charges, the Foreign Office said. The announcement followed talks in Vienna between Sir David Myers, Britain's assistant under secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, and Dr. Mahmoud Vaezi, director general of Iran's ministry of foreign affairs. Mohammad Bakti, Iran's lone diplomat in Britain throughout the freeze, hinted that the resumption of ties could speed the release of Britons held hostage in Lebanon. Questioned on British Broadcasting Corp. radio, Bakti said the hostage issue had not arisen in the negotiations, but added: "If you are trying to imply that the new relationship between Iran and Britain may contribute to that end, I'm not going to deny that."

## Assad urges Bush to work for world peace

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has congratulated George Bush on his election as 41st president of the United States and urged him to work for world peace. The official Syrian news agency SANA quoted Assad as expressing his best wishes to Bush and the American people and hoping for development of U.S.-Syrian ties. SANA said that President Assad "underlined the U.S. role, as a permanent member of the (U.N.) Security Council, in working for world peace, solving problems which threaten peace and adopting the people's rights for self-determination." The president expressed hope the U.S. would play this role according to the U.N. charter. Assad also expressed hope that U.S.-Syrian relations would develop for the benefit of the two peoples and world peace and security.

## Iraq to consider release of Swede

STOCKHOLM (R) — Iraqi Vice-President Taha Ma'ruf said Thursday his government would consider the release of a Swedish businessman jailed for life in Baghdad on spying and currency charges. "Now we are entering a period of peace and we can reconsider everything," Ma'ruf, on a three-day working visit to Stockholm, said on Swedish radio. Businessman Wolfgang Granlund was arrested in January last year and convicted of espionage and currency violations. Swedish government sources said he had merely reported general information about Iraq, then at war with Iran, to the company he worked for, and had changed money illegally. Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said he appealed for the release of Granlund during talks Thursday with Ma'ruf.

## Court rejects appeal of 4 Israelis

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli court Thursday turned down an appeal by four Israelis sentenced to six months each for meeting members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Convicted in June, they were the first Israelis to be prosecuted under a law banning citizens from contact with members of the PLO. The four left-wing activists have said they met the PLO members in Romania two years ago in the interests of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

## Gunmen open fire on Al Mirghani home

KHARTOUM (R) — Gunmen fired on the house of a prominent Sudanese politician in Khartoum late Thursday shortly before he was due to leave for peace talks with rebels, security sources said. No one was hurt in the attack, the sources said. It was not known whether Mohammad Osman Al Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), was in the building when the unidentified gunmen opened fire with a machinegun. Mirghani's party is the second largest in the governing coalition after Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's Umma Party. The DUP leader was due to visit the Ethiopian capital on Saturday to meet John Garang, leader of a five-year-old revolt in south Sudan.

## Four Greek protesters indicted

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Four Greek protesters, jailed after they unfurled banners during a political trial here, were indicted Thursday on charges of supporting an illegal armed group. According to a copy of the indictment obtained by the Associated Press, the Greeks were accused of "helping an armed organisation." They face a minimum prison term of three years if convicted. No trial date has been set. The Greek protesters were detained last week along with 20 others — West Germans and other Greeks — in a courtroom protest calling for amnesty for several hundred leftists being tried on charges of political murder and attempting to stage a Communist revolution.

## Iraq issues PoWs with copies of the Koran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein ordered that every Iranian prisoner of war be issued a copy of the Islamic holy book, the Koran, the official Iraqi news agency reported Thursday. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, also reported that Hussein granted permission for Iranian prisoners from the 8-year Gulf war to be allowed to visit the Shi'ite Muslim shrines at Karbala and Al Najaf Al Ashraf.

Rabbani accuses Cordovez of bias  
U.S. accuses Soviets of air assaults against Mujahideen

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department has again accused the Soviet Union of bombing forays against the Afghanistan rebels.

Spokesman Charles E. Redman Thursday said attacks were carried out in various parts of Afghanistan, sometimes by back-fire bombers launched from bases in the Soviet Union.

He said the State Department had urged the rebels to show restraint in their attacks on Soviet troops in the country. But, Redman said, "the question of restraint in the conduct of the war is something that the Mujahideen (Afghan rebels) have to determine. It is, after all, their struggle."

## 'Cordovez biased'

At the United Nations the leader of the Afghan rebel alliance has criticised the U.N.

diplomat who mediated the Afghanistan accords, claiming he was biased against the Islamic Mujahideen and tried to keep them out of power.

Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the seven-party Afghan guerrilla alliance, on Thursday also rejected any future role in the government for Afghanistan's premier, Mohammad Hassan Sharq, calling him "a well-known (Soviet) agent whose hands are dirty with the blood of our people."

Rabbani met Thursday afternoon with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at U.N. headquarters, the first time the U.N. chief has met with any leaders of the Afghan guerrilla alliance.

Rabbani accused the U.N. mediator, Diego Cordovez, of trying to cut out the rebels from any future Afghan government.

"We believe that the United Nations is not only Cordovez," Rabbani said in Farsi.

"Unfortunately, Mr. Cordovez could not be an impartial representative of the United Nations. He took sides, and he took sides against the Afghan people and the Mujahideen, and this is why he failed in his mandate," Rabbani said.

## Crows urge Mujahideen to reconsider

In Washington, America's military chief said Thursday Afghan rebels should consider whether their increasing attacks on Soviet troops might serve only to slow down the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The stepped up attacks have led the Soviet Union to suspect its pull-out from that country and raised questions whether they will leave by February 15 as promised in accords reached last spring.

Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Defence Department's joint chiefs of staff, said in an interview that he believed the Soviet Union would adhere to the February deadline but noted: "We are talking about a very fluid military situation."

In the interview with Reuters and the international television agency Visnews, Crowe was asked whether he would advise the Afghan Mujahideen rebels to allow the Soviet forces to depart peacefully or to hinder their withdrawal by attacking.

"I would advise the Mujahideen to make very careful calculations in their own interests," Crowe said. "I suspect they see the world differently than I do."

## Palestinian U.S. resident fights deportation

WASHINGTON (J.T.) — The controversial case of a Palestinian resident of the United States fighting deportation by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) got first hearing Monday, Oct. 31, in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, according to American Arab Anti-Discrimination (AAD).

In 1986, ADC member Fouad Y. Rafeedie, a 30-year-old resi-

dent of Cleveland, visited family and attended a Palestine Youth Conference in Syria. Upon his return, he was detained at JFK airport, strip-searched and interrogated by immigration officials. One year later, the INS began deportation proceedings against him.

Rafeedie was accused of being a "subversive" under the notorious McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. Using methods strikingly

similar to those used by the Israeli government to deport Palestinians from the occupied territories, the INS is basing its case against Rafeedie on "classified" evidence that neither he nor his attorneys will be allowed to see.

It is Fouad Rafeedie's firm belief that he is being singled out for prosecution because he is a Palestinian activist. His only "crime" is that he is outspoken

on the Palestinian/Israeli conflict and active in exercising his rights to freedom of speech on an issue of deep concern to him.

The key issues in this case involve the legality of applying INS exclusion procedures to permanent U.S. residents and the question of the application of the First Amendment to the political expression of persons with resident alien status.

## Arab Americans win key election races

By Rosalind Mandine

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Win or lose, Arab Americans made their mark on the November 8 elections at the national, state and local level.

Three Arab Americans won re-election to the Congress: Senator George Mitchell, a Democrat from Maine; Representative Mary Rose Oakar, a Democrat from Ohio; and Representative Nick Joe. Rahall, "a Democrat from West Virginia. Mitchell won with 81 per cent of the vote against his Republican opponent, Jack Wyman. Oakar won 83 per cent of the vote against her Republican opponent, Michael Sajoa. Rahall won with 65 per cent of the vote against Republican Marianne Brewster.

A cross-section of Arab Americans throughout the United States won seats in their state legislatures. Dan Issa, a Democrat, ran unopposed in his re-election for State Senator in Rhode Island. Paul Jabbour, a Democrat, also ran unopposed for re-election as State Representative in the Rhode Island state legislature. Jimmy Naifeh, a Democrat, ran unopposed for re-election as state representative in Tennessee.

Anthony Solomon, Democrat, won the office of a state treasurer in Rhode Island. At the local level George Ellis, Democrat, won the office of judge on the 14th Court of Appeals in Houston, Texas, with 51 per cent of the vote.

"While we did lose a few heartbreakers, on the whole our record was excellent. We gained in experience, in strength, and we participated in a number of critical election victories in Rhode Island, Florida, California and Massachusetts," said James Zogby, executive director of the Arab American Institute.

"The bipartisan victories we won in 1988 fill us with great hope. However, we recognise significant challenges ahead as we work to strengthen our ties within both the Republican and Democratic parties and to secure for Arab Americans their legitimate role in the political process. We are confident that this growth will continue and, as it does, that we will not only become stronger as a constituency, but better able to play a role in furthering debate on critical Middle East and domestic issues," Zogby added.

One state Arab American candidate made significant gains in Rhode Island. Dan Issa, who is of Syrian heritage, was re-

elected as state senator in Rhode Island. Issa, a Democrat, will begin his second term in office in January. Issa told USIA that not only the Arab American community in Rhode Island supported him and other Arab American candidates but "our success has expanded beyond the Arab American community." Issa said that he was the "first Arab American in the history of Rhode Island" to serve in the State Senate. He noted that there is an Arab American community in the city of Pawtucket and in the capital of Providence. Issa said he ran for re-election "on his record," which includes: consumer legislation, bills which deal with abandoned automobiles, a bill which expedites the search for missing children and bills affecting education.

Anthony Solomon, a Democrat, recaptured the office of state treasurer, which he held four years ago. According to Issa, Solomon ran on his previous record as state treasurer. Solomon has also served in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Anthony Azar, a Democrat running for the Rhode Island State Senate, is maintaining a small lead over his opponent as of November 10, according to AAI. Azar, who is of Syrian descent, ran on environmental, zoning and other local issues, according to Issa. Paul Jabbour, a Democrat of Lebanese descent, was unopposed in his race for re-election to the Rhode Island State Senate.

AAI noted both the wins and losses of referenda on Palestinian rights in two states. Question 5, calling for the creation of a Palestinian state and the "outlet" of the U.S. aid that supports Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, passed in Cambridge and Somerville, Massachusetts, despite "active opposition" by Democratic U.S. Representatives Barney Frank and Joseph Kennedy, according to AAI. The Coalition for Palestinian Rights issued a statement on November 10 declaring "The passage of this referendum (53 per cent to 47 per cent) sends a clear, firm message to our elected officials in Washington to change U.S. foreign policy by sponsoring Question 5."

The statement goes on to say, "The people of Cambridge, representing a wide cross-section of ethnic, racial, religious, and economic communities have clearly demonstrated there is a limit to the tolerance of the American public to human rights violations. Cambridge voters will not allow

the use of their tax money to support these violations. They want a just peace in the Middle East for Israelis and Palestinians alike."

In San Francisco, Proposition W did not pass. It called for U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood in the occupied territories side by side with Israel, with guarantees for the security of both states. Its proponents' efforts could not overcome the \$1.3 billion budget of its opponents, according to AAI.

As of November 10 the "yes" vote for the proposition was 63,011 (32 per cent) and the "no" vote was 133,712 (67 per cent), according to the county clerk's office in San Francisco. The AAI had commissioned a poll of registered voters in San Francisco two weeks before election day and found then that 36 per cent of respondents supported Proposition W.



Fayruz, a voice of hope.  
By Fouad Hamdan

HAMBURG (DPA) — It is difficult to imagine that Fayruz, the Arab World's greatest living singer, has never turned her back on her native Lebanon during the past 13 years of war.

## Fayruz, the voice of Lebanon

"I symbolise the Lebanese who stayed despite war. This became important to my audiences," she said in one of her rare interviews. "I could never imagine leaving Lebanon. It would be madness and worse than the fear of staying during fighting."

The woman with a voice described as a "thread of honey" is regarded as the symbol of peace to all Arabs — "a heavy duty," Fayruz admits. "This started before the war in Lebanon, but after people held onto me as a symbol. If my concerns help, then I'm glad."

Born in Beirut, one of five children of a Christian Maronite family, her career began in a Lebanese radio chorus at the age of 14. She took the professional name Fayruz (meaning turquoise), her real one being Nohad Haddad.

Later Fayruz, 54, married the composer Asil Rabbani who wrote many of her most famous songs with lyrics by her brother-in-law, Mansur Rabbani. Fame and success followed, especially after the death of Egyptian singer

Umm Kaltum in 1975. The Rabbani brothers grafted contemporary arrangements and rhythms to melodies hallowed by long tradition. Few other modern poets and composers have been able to breathe as much gaiety and life into the traditional form of Arabic music.

To Fayruz, the Rabbani brothers' music found an artist whose voice cooed every ounce, every inflection with spontaneous charm. Her recitals include Muwashshah songs, a form of Andalusian origin and the first examples of Arabic music in which melody takes precedence over the verses. Fayruz also sings classical qasidas (recitals) in performances which seem to call up echoes of the great olden age of Arab culture.

"This feeling that my voice can be stronger than violence and hatred is marvellous," she once said. "I would have loved having the power to stop things. It's simply not worthwhile to be fighting with each other."

Fayruz never fell into the Lebanese factional trap, the main

cause of the endless war. "I refuse this way of thinking. All factions understood my value is not to belong to anybody."

Over the years she appeared in many countries where she packed the audiences in her velvet, fluteline voice. When Fayruz sang in 1986 at Loodoo's Royal Festival Hall, more people listened to her than to Frank Sinatra, the previous record holder there. A year later she filled New York's Fisher Hall with admirers.

One reason why Fayruz remained a symbol of unity in Lebanon is that since the outbreak of the civil war in 1975 she has refused to sing in her native country and has preferred to appear on stage abroad, "because the Lebanese are not split there," she says.

Recently French Culture Minister Jack Lang presented a "Medal for Culture and Literature" to Fayruz, who staged a concert in Paris' Omnisports Centre at Bercy recently.

In the French capital, Fayruz sang songs from her latest album, some of them a successful fusion

of Arab and jazz music composed by her son Ziad Rabbani, reports in Beirut said. Her husband, Asil, died in 1986.

My relationship with Ziad is a continuation of the one with Asil. Working with him gives me an opportunity to experiment," Fayruz said.

Many of her songs are about Lebanon — the land, the people and their longing for peace. But much of her classical Arabic repertoire deals with the joys and sorrows of the Arab World.

When Fayruz sings of Lebanon and Beirut, Egyptians remember the Nile, Syrians recall Damascus and Palestinians' long for their occupied homeland.

One of her most famous recordings is Jerusalem In Our Heart, recorded shortly after Israeli troops occupied the city's eastern part in 1967. In it she expresses with passion the injustice done to the Palestinians, their expulsion and their right to return.

Fayruz once said, "my themes are the ones that touch the heart."

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## GATT chief appeals for deal on world agricultural subsidies

GENEVA (R) — The head of GATT Thursday urged governments worldwide to agree short-term measures to tackle the problem of agricultural subsidies and said he hoped progress could be made at ministerial talks in Montreal next week.

Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said there were signs that the negotiations starting Dec. 5 could also make headway on a number of other issues designed to liberalise world trade.

"Governments should have the political wisdom to agree on a number of short-term measures which would contribute to begin to put some order in... trade in agricultural goods," he told a news conference.

Delivering an upbeat assessment of the prospects for the Montreal round of talks, Dunkel said the election of Vice-President George Bush to succeed

Ronald Reagan in the White House augured well for a steady U.S. trade policy.

He also said growth in world trade this year of more than five per cent formed a positive backdrop to the talks, but he added a progressive reduction in the U.S. trade deficit was still needed.

Ministers from 105 nations are due to hold a mid-term review of progress in the so-called Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations designed to liberalise trade in 14 areas. They include agriculture and manufactured goods, plus for the first time service industries such as banking, insurance and tourism.

Dunkel's comments on agricul-

ture go to the heart of one of the most hotly disputed areas of the talks set to train at Punta Del Este in Uruguay two years ago and due to run for four years.

The United States last week proposed a conditional freeze on all agricultural subsidies and trade barriers over the next two years. That addresses the key issue of short-term, reform advocated by Dunkel, but according to a U.S. position paper obtained by Reuters in Washington, also calls for a commitment from other nations to eliminate subsidies over a longer period.

European Community countries, which negotiate as a bloc in GATT, have said an end to all subsidies is out of the question, while other major agricultural producers, including Australia, Canada and Brazil, have called for a halt by the year 2000.

Dunkel also said that a short-term package of measures, if agreed, should not divert attention from the longer-term goal of agricultural reform. He added that the talks in Montreal had to create the political will to go further.

Countries' diverse positions, being refined in a series of be-

hind-the-scenes talks in Geneva in the run-up to Montreal, are also likely to spill over into other negotiations as nations seek to bargain one trade issue against another.

"We are not in a position where we can resolve problems overnight," Dunkel said. "Everything is related to everything."

But he did hold out hopes of agreement in two areas:

— Disputes procedures. Proposals for speeding up the handling of trade disputes brought before GATT have already been put forward and would involve setting stricter time limits.

Tropical products, such as coffee, cocoa and rice. Developing countries are urging the industrial world to open up their markets to more imports.

"It will be a hard battle," said Dunkel. "But there will be an improvement in the regime for trade in tropical products."

One other sensitive issue, trade in services, appears to have made little progress, but Dunkel said he hoped ministers in Montreal could define a negotiating framework for the remaining two years of the Uruguay Round.

## Iraq offers state plants to investors

BAGHDAD (AP) — The government has offered to sell a number of state-owned plants to Arab businessmen in Iraq's drive to revive its economy for post-war reconstruction. Industry Minister Hussein Kamel has said.

About 20 medium-size plants were put up for sale last July under a new economic strategy declared by President Saddam Hussein to privatise some inefficient state enterprises and industrial projects and loosen the socialist state's grip on industry.

"They included several food-canning and beverage plants. The state-run television network, reporting Kamel's statement, said he told the Gulf businessmen that Iraq is considering setting up an industrial free zone to encourage investment by Arab and other foreign companies.

Kamel urged them to take the opportunity to set up major industrial projects, such as petrochemical and steel plants. The Iraqis, eager for badly needed investment so they can revive an ambitious industrial development programme shelved in 1984 because of the war, are particularly keen to secure Arab investment from the oil-rich Gulf region.

The move coincided with new government regulations to en-

courage the private sector and expand its role in the economy, hatched by the eight-year-old war with Iran.

Western diplomats in Baghdad said the move was aimed at raising productivity, which has been dampened by bureaucracy, hard currency shortages and lack of investment.

Few of the state assets offered for sale to local investors have been sold because of caution among Iraqis to invest large amounts of funds held abroad in major enterprises.

The government last April issued a new law to encourage Arab businessmen to invest in Iraq, providing them with incentives such as tax exemption and freedom to move their money abroad with guarantees against government seizure of assets.

The Iraqis' main objectives on the economic front are to rebuild and expand its oil industry, cornerstone of the economy, and secure major new foreign credits despite a foreign debt of an estimated \$60 billion.

Most creditors, hopeful of winning lucrative contracts in the post-war reconstruction programme, have rescheduled Iraq's debts. The United States and Britain earlier this month extended new lines of credit to Iraq totalling more than \$1.5 billion to finance exports.

## Bush faces higher U.S. budget deficit

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect George Bush has been given the grim news that the U.S. budget deficit in the next fiscal year will be \$21 billion higher than Ronald Reagan's administration had previously estimated.

That information means that Bush will be facing an even bigger budget headache when he takes office Jan. 20.

The new deficit estimate was presented to Bush and Reagan during a cabinet briefing Thursday on the administration's final budget submission to Congress.

Joseph Wright, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), said the OMB now estimates that the deficit for the 1990 fiscal year, which begins next Oct. 1, will be \$132 billion, substantially higher than the \$111 billion deficit estimate OMB made just three months ago.

Officials said the main factors boosting the deficit estimate were the drought, which slowed economic growth this year, and higher-than-expected interest rates, which raised the cost of financing the \$2.6 trillion national debt.

The country's balanced budget law's deficit target for 1990 is \$100 billion, which means that \$32 billion in budget cuts will be needed to close the gap between revenues and spending.

Achieving such sizeable cuts in the face of congressional opposition to further reductions in domestic programmes will present Bush with major political problems.

During the campaign, Bush sidestepped specifics on how he would deal with the budget deficit by touting a plan for a "flexible freeze." Bush, said he would allow government spending to grow only enough to match inflation. Within the overall freeze, selected programmes could grow while others would be cut.

However, Bush avoided providing details on what programmes he would cut in order to free funds for increases that he promised to make in education, child care and health care for the poor.

The budget document Reagan sends to Congress Jan. 9 will reflect his decisions, presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater said.

However, officials said it was likely that Bush would rewrite at least part of the document once he takes office, just as Reagan did in 1981 when he submitted his own budget to Congress in place of the budget left behind by Democratic president Jimmy Carter.

Officials refused to comment on reports that the final Reagan budget will call for substantial increases in defence spending and steep cuts in domestic programmes as a way of providing Bush with the opportunity to present a softer budget blueprint once he takes office.

OMB spokeswoman Barbara Caly said that Reagan's final budget would not include any tax increases, something the president has consistently opposed, or seek to trim government benefits to the elderly as a way of meeting the \$100 billion target of the budget-balancing law.

With estimates on future deficits rising, many private economists are convinced that Bush will be forced to accept some type of tax increase despite his oft-repeated opposition to new taxes during the campaign.

As examples of pressure for increased spending, they point to public demands that the government do more in the fight against drugs, and to estimates topping \$50 billion for the cost of bailing out hundreds of insolvent savings and loan institutions.

## Saudis, Texaco sign \$1.8b accord

LONDON (R) — Saudi Arabia and Texaco Inc. of the United States signed a deal worth \$1.8 billion in London Thursday for a joint venture to refine, distribute and market oil products in 23 American states.

The deal gives the kingdom, the biggest crude oil exporter, access to the world's biggest petrol market and is a major step towards integrating its operations from wellhead to petrol pump.

Other OFEC exporters, notably Kuwait, have also begun

taking stakes in "downstream" operations in the West to secure outlets for their crude oil and insulate their economies from volatility in crude prices.

Saudi Arabia said it paid \$812 million for a 50 per cent stake in Texaco's refining assets and marketing system in the 23 states.

A joint statement said the deal would result in about \$1.8 billion in cash benefits and savings for Texaco, the third largest U.S. oil company.

The agreement gives the new

joint venture, called "Star Enterprise," the right to buy up to 600,000 barrels daily of Saudi crude oil at market prices.

The statement said the Houston-based joint venture, due to start operating by Dec. 31, would rank third behind Exxon and Mobil Corp in petrol sales in the 23 states and 10th in the whole of the United States.

Included in the deal are some 1,400 owned and leased service stations and a branded distributor network of about 10,000 stations, together with refineries at Port Arthur, Texas, Convent, Louisiana, and Delaware City, Delaware.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer told reporters that Saudi Arabia was mulling other such projects worldwide but would not say who with or when any more agreements might be signed.

He said the Texaco deal

guaranteed Saudi Arabia a niche in one of the world's fastest growing product markets. Saudi Arabia aimed to create a strong and integrated oil industry "able to stand on its own feet in a very competitive market."

Wednesday, the kingdom set up a new state oil company, the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, to oversee its petroleum industry.

With almost one-fifth of world crude oil reserves, it has been working on restructuring plans since Nazer took over as oil minister from Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in late 1986.

The oil glut of the 1980s, depressing crude oil prices, has forced it to diversify out of straight crude exports.

Its petroleum revenues are down from more than \$118 billion at the start of the decade to an estimated \$14 or \$15 billion this year.

## Egypt tightens grip on investment firms

CAIRO (R) — The government seized the assets of one of Egypt's largest Islamic investment groups before dawn Thursday, detained company officials and threatened legal action against more than 60 other firms and individuals.

Mohammad Fag Al Nour, who heads the regulatory agency directing the crackdown, said the government was trying to track and retrieve funds held abroad by the Rayan Islamic Investment Group.

"The government is doing everything in its power, through legal procedures, to safeguard depositors' rights," he told a news conference.

Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians have savings deposited with 104 companies and individuals affected by a law passed in June to strictly control their activities.

The law requires the owners of Islamic-style investment companies to go public or liquidate, and to provide detailed financial reports.

The companies, eschewing interest as un-Islamic, have offered depositors a percentage of profit or loss — paying returns about seven per cent higher than banks. Company owners denied accusations of unsound business practices.

The new law set a deadline for the firms to submit full financial reports. But when it passed Tuesday, most companies had not filed complete documents and at least two said they needed more time.

The harshest government response was aimed at Rayan, believed to be the largest Islamic investment organisation in Egypt. Overnight, scores of officials and police descended on company assets.

They sealed buildings and confiscated documents. Fag Al Nour said they also detained some people whom he did not identify.

President Hosni Mubarak said Thursday the state was taking all necessary action to minimise the losses of depositors.

"We know that Egyptian families, some families of limited financial means, are most disturbed by the loss they fear they might sustain as the result of the deviousness of those managing these companies and the embezzlement of large sums of deposits," Mubarak said in a speech to parliament.

He said the government was not against the companies in principle, but would act against those who violated the law.

"The state has the power and the ability to safeguard the rights of its citizens and check their losses," he added.

Rayan was far from the only company in violation.

Fag Al Nour, chairman of the Capital Markets Authority, said only 54 of 104 companies and individuals had submitted necessary papers. Of 31 applicants that wanted to stay in business, only 13 had submitted sufficient documents, he added.

Twenty-three firms had decided to liquidate and return money to depositors within two years as required by law, Fag Al Nour said.

The most difficult issue facing the government may be the funds held abroad by Rayan, estimated at over \$400 million.

Fag Al Nour said initial action had been taken to find and retrieve the funds for Rayan's depositors. Asked what would happen if the government failed to get the money back, he said:

"We have to try and look at the bright side."

## Turkey aims to boost wheat sales to USSR

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is looking at the Soviet Union as an export market for wheat after bumper harvests, Turkish Grain Board officials said Thursday.

Self-sufficient in food, Turkey aims to export 2.5 million tonnes of wheat and barley this year, compared with up to 400,000 tonnes a year between 1980 and 1987.

"Turkey is becoming an export nation. People know they can get continuous supplies from us," Grain Board Chairman Ahmet Ozgunes told Reuters in an interview.

Turkey's 1988 wheat harvest is officially estimated at 20.5 million tonnes, compared with 18.9 million the previous year. Ozgunes said the 1989 figure was likely to be similar to 1988.

The 1988 barley harvest is estimated at 7.5 million tonnes, up from 6.9 million in 1987.

Ozgunes said exports this year

were destined mainly for the Soviet Union, Mediterranean basin countries and places such as Iran, Iraq and Syria.

Exports to the Soviet Union, mainly of wheat, were expected to total 350,000 tonnes. "He hopes it will go up to 500,000 tonnes next year," Ozgunes said.

Turkey sold the Soviet Union between 5,000 and 6,000 tonnes last year to test the market.

"The Soviet Union is a very good market for us due to its location and the short transport distances involved," Ozgunes said.

NATO member Turkey, bordering the Soviet Union as well as Iran, Iraq, Syria, Bulgaria and Greece, exports to Russia across the Black Sea from Tekirdag, west of Istanbul.

Ozgunes said a 70,000-tonne capacity port site for cereals would be completed at Tekirdag next April.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday Nov. 10, 1988  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	458.0	460.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	368.9	370.7
Pound Sterling	820.9	825.0	Dutch guilder	230.8	232.0
Deutschemark	261.1	261.4	Swedish crown	74.8	75.2
Swiss franc	309.0	310.5	Italian lira (for 100)	34.9	35.1
French franc	76.1	76.5	Belgian franc (for 10)	124.1	124.7

## Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	Nov. 5-9	Oct. 29-Nov.2
Daily average	JD 1,814,984	JD 1,220,237
Total volume	JD 9,058,718	JD 6,101,187
Total shares	6,263,536	3,070,332
No. of contracts	6,020	3,763

Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 6,121,979 (67.6%)	JD 2,243,095 (36.7%)
Financial	JD 2,290,812 (25.3%)	JD 3,031,467 (49.7%)
Service	(4.8%)	(12.4%)
Insurance	(2.3%)	(1.2%)
Share price index	126.8	121.6
No. of companies	71	66
Price movement (rise)	59	50
(decline)	3	5
(stable)	9	11

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	62001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	660151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordan Industrial Estates Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.8130/40	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2210/25	Canadian dollar	
	1.7350/60	Deutschemarks	
	1.9585/95	Dutch guilders	
	1.4580/90	Swiss francs	
	36.43/44	Belgian francs	
	5.9370/20	French francs	
	1296/1297	Italian lire	
	122.60/70	Japanese yen	
	6.0600/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.5400/50	Norwegian crowns	
	6.7090/40	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	420.50/421.00	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Stocks closed lower as higher interest rates kept a firm hold on any upward movement. The All Ordinaries index fell 5.5 to 1,558.7.

TOKYO — Prices soared to close at a record traded high on optimism over a strong yen and low interest rates. The Nikkei index climbed 323.15 points, 1.15 per cent, to 28,489.57.

HONG KONG — Inspired by Tokyo's record high, stocks closed firmer despite light profit-taking in late afternoon. The Hang Seng index rose 6.73 to 2,583.74.

SINGAPORE — The market closed mixed in moderate trading. The Straits Times Industrial index rose 0.91 to 1,015.03.

BOMBAY — Closed for holiday. Trading resumes Monday.

FRANKFURT — Shares closed lower as the dollar's plunge below 1.74 marks from about 1.76 Thursday dampened buyer interest and limited trading. The DAX index fell 11.16 to 1,252.18.

ZURICH — Shares closed lower in quiet pre-weekend trading as losses on Wall Street and the continuing dollar decline weighed on prices. The Swiss index fell 10 to 916.

PARIS — Market closed for Armistice Day holiday, reopens Monday.

LONDON — Shares drifted lower throughout the morning as the dollar tested key support levels against the yen and mark. At 1200 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 14.3 at 1,811.9.

NEW YORK — Stocks stayed broadly lower in mid-morning after blue chips dropped in the first few minutes of trading. The fall followed a sharp decline in U.S. bonds in London and a continuing slide in the dollar. The Dow was down 14 at 2,101.

**FOR SALE — USED DIESEL GENERATING SETS**

800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £19,000  
 1200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £21,000  
 1500 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £23,000  
 1800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £25,000  
 2200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £28,000  
 2600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £31,000  
 3000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £34,000  
 3600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £38,000  
 4200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £42,000  
 4800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £46,000  
 5400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £50,000  
 6000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £54,000  
 6600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £58,000  
 7200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £62,000  
 7800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £66,000  
 8400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £70,000  
 9000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £74,000  
 9600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £78,000  
 10200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £82,000  
 10800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £86,000  
 11400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £90,000  
 12000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £94,000  
 12600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £98,000  
 13200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £102,000  
 13800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £106,000  
 14400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £110,000  
 15000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £114,000  
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 22200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £162,000  
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 23400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £170,000  
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 24600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £178,000  
 25200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £182,000  
 25800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £186,000  
 26400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £190,000  
 27000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £194,000  
 27600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £198,000  
 28200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £202,000  
 28800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £206,000  
 29400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £210,000  
 30000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £214,000  
 30600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £218,000  
 31200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £222,000  
 31800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £226,000  
 32400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £230,000  
 33000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £234,000  
 33600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £238,000  
 34200 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £242,000  
 34800 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £246,000  
 35400 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £250,000  
 36000 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £254,000  
 36600 KVA Can D 2077A SCOR ..... £258,000  
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## Carrying strike leaflets a capital offence

## Jayewardene assumes tough stand on strikes

COLOMBO (Agencies) — President Junius R. Jayewardene Friday issued an emergency decree threatening people convicted of instigating strikes with capital punishment.

Possession of leaflets or posters calling for strikes also could be punishable by death, the president's office announced.

It issued copies of the decree after shops and businesses reopened following a four-day strike called by Sinhalese extremists demanding Jayewardene's resignation.

Soldiers Thursday fatally shot 18 anti-government demonstrators who defied curfews and marched through the streets in three Sinhalese towns. The confrontation came one day after the army was ordered to shoot on sight anyone staging such demonstrations.

The government said hundreds of workers who did not report for work Thursday in essential services would be sacked.

Thousands of tourists are leaving the country on the advice of the government.

## Resignation

Justice Minister Nissanka Wijeyaratne and his deputy resigned Friday, accepting responsibility for two recent jailbreaks and a prison riot in which 12 inmates died Monday. Their resignations came in a week of unrest that



Junius Jayewardene

spread from the streets to penal institutions.

Friday's decree was issued under the state of emergency begun in 1983 when ethnic tensions in this once-peaceful island nation erupted into massacres, assassinations and guerrilla attacks.

The announcement by the president's office said the new regulations would be strictly enforced in the interest of "the welfare of the people of this country."

The army was ordered to arrest anyone carrying the outlawed strike leaflets or posters or displaying them inside or outside their homes, according to the announcement.

Anyone found in possession of such items was to be taken before a military tribunal for immediate trial, and conviction could result in prison terms or death by hanging.

The decree also provides capital punishment for anyone convicted of using persuasion or intimidation to keep people away from jobs declared essential under emergency laws. These jobs include those in public transport and distribution of food and fuel.

Around-the-clock curfews were extended until 8 a.m. Saturday in predominantly Sinhalese southern and central Sri Lanka. The People's Liberation Front, a Sinhalese extremist group, has vowed to continue calling strikes until Jayewardene dissolves parliament and resigns.

The front advocates clearing the way for a caretaker government representing all political parties to oversee presidential elections already scheduled for Dec. 19. The strikes are usually announced by leaflets or by posters that appear on walls overnight.

The constitution bars Jayewardene from seeking a third term.

## Red Army threatens imperial system

TOKYO (Agencies) — The Japanese Red Army guerrilla group has called on the Japanese people to fight any glorification of "X-day," the day Emperor Hirohito dies, the National Police Agency said Friday.

The demand was made in a letter received by police from unidentified sources.

The letter, dated Oct. 1 and sent from an unspecified Middle Eastern city, said Japan's ruling classes would use X-day, a term used to describe the day the emperor dies, to validate the "aggression and repression" of pre-war Japan.

It said excessive media coverage of Hirohito's illness and the whipping up of emotion over his condition was a plot to purge those opposed to the imperial system.

The 87-year-old monarch is in the eighth week of a critical illness. The imperial household has not specified what he is suffering from, but there has been widespread speculation in Japanese media that he has inoperable cancer of the pancreas.

The police said they were aware of the threat of guerrilla attacks during an imperial funeral, at which all the Japanese imperial family would gather.

Leftist radicals have launched several attacks on the Imperial Palace in recent years using homemade firebombs.

On Friday morning, a monument dedicated to the emperor in a park in Hiroshima was found covered in red paint, Hiroshima police said.

Leftist handbills carrying the words "Now is the time to overthrow the imperial system" were found around the monument, a police spokesman said.

Members of the Japanese Red Army, which has formed during the 1960s, hijacked a Japan Air Lines jet to North Korea in 1970 and staged an attack at Lod Airport in 1972.

Friday's Red Army statement also charged the emperor system was the foundation of Japanese imperialism before and during World War II.

The militarists who ran the country during the war invoked Hirohito as inspiration for attacks that once put most of East Asia under Japanese control.

The world's most destructive quake this century killed at least 240,000 people in Tangshan, northeast China, in 1976 — the last year of the dragon.

## 500,000 homeless in China quake

PEKING (R) — Half a million people are homeless in the aftermath of southwest China's devastating earthquake, 400,000 of them without even emergency shelter, a rescue official said Friday.

Survivors at the epicentre, close to the border with Burma, are sleeping rough and tending injured relatives in the open amid the debris of their bamboo-thatch villages flattened by the quake five days ago.

A spokesman for the Yunnan province Civil Affairs Bureau said by telephone that tents and building materials were being rushed into Lancang and Menglian counties but that only 100,000 people had been given shelter by Friday.

He said 717 bodies had been recovered from the quake zone but that the death toll was believed to be more than 1,000. Nearly 3,000 are seriously injured.

Word of the full human cost of the quake is leaking out slowly from scattered hill villages, many of which can only be reached on

foot. The quake measured 7.6 on the Richter Scale and shook a 1,000 kilometres stretch of territory that also included part of northern Thailand.

In China's Zhanmiao village, the worst hit, 287 people died and 768 were injured out of a total population of 3,000, the official New China News Agency said.

The injured are sleeping in the open in chill night air until plastic and asphalt sheeting arrives to build sick wards, the agency quoted doctors in Zhanmiao as saying.

Rescue work involves 2,000 soldiers along with police units and medical teams. Authorities have so far set aside 24 million yuan (\$6.5 million) for relief operations.

No epidemics have yet broken out but doctors fear cholera and dysentery could spread through contaminated water supplies.

Chinese officials said earlier they hoped for foreign donations of antibiotics, syringes, portable X-ray machines, ambulances, tents, quilt clothing and food for the survivors.

## Angola talks resume on upbeat note

GENEVA (AP) — Talks about southern Africa resumed Friday on a note of cautious optimism that agreement could be reached on a timetable for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and a framework for granting independence to Namibia, or South-West Africa.

Delegations from South Africa, Cuba, Angola and the United States, which is mediating the talks, held bilateral meetings Friday at a Geneva hotel to prepare for a plenary later with all delegations present, a South African

spokesman said.

Spokesman Roland Darrol said the head of South African delegation, Neil van Heerden, director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker. The South African also met with a Soviet observer delegation, he said.

Darrol said van Heerden and his delegation came to Geneva "in a positive frame of mind."

The sides are trying to achieve agreement on a withdrawal of an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops

from Angola, where they are backing the Marxist government. South Africa links independence for Namibia, which it controls, to a troop withdrawal.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin said Thursday that the question of the length and timing of a Cuban troop withdrawal was the only remaining issue to be settled at the negotiating table.

A U.S. proposal made in early October reportedly calls on Cuba to withdraw half of its troops from Angola by Aug. 1.

## 'Hate-filled' letters greet Christ film in Germany

FRANKFURT (R) — Martin Scorsese's film "The Last Temptation of Christ," denounced as blasphemous in protests throughout Europe, provoked a flood of hate-filled letters before its West German premiere Thursday.

Religious groups have bombarded ministers and film authorities with more than 20,000 protest letters. One Catholic association said it had gathered more than 150,000 signatures.

Objections centre on a 30-second scene in which Christ fantasises on the cross about making love to Mary Magdalene.

Steffen Wolf, spokesman for the film industry's evaluation centre, said about two-thirds of the

## Oslo to stop heavy water exports

OSLO (R) — Norway said Thursday it planned to stop exports of heavy water, which can be used to make nuclear weapons, after a series of embarrassing scandals over earlier shipments.

Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, announcing the planned ban, told parliament that international regulations had not stopped illegal trade in heavy water and should be strengthened.

Norway is currently trying to find out how its water, which can be used to make plutonium, was used by Israel and Romania. Oslo has also asked India to help trace a shipment it says was illegally rerouted to Bombay.

"The uncertainty we feel at this time... means that I will propose

to the cabinet that we ban exports of heavy water," Stoltenberg said. Tiny amounts used in medical and scientific research would be exempted.

He said the proposal, almost certain to be approved by parliament, would add heavy water to a list of strategic exports covered by recent Norwegian legislation.

"We are also in touch with the (Vienna-based) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and some individual countries to see how we can improve the international control system," he said.

"Experience... has shown that these systems in some countries can be avoided without legal consequences for those who do so. It was also shown to be the

case that countries, in some cases, have very little chance of finding out how the deliveries have been used," he added.

Norway was the leading producer of heavy water, also known as deuterium oxide, in the 1950s. It has insisted exports be used only for peaceful purposes.

In the latest scandal, Oslo said last week that 15 tonnes of heavy water sold to a West German firm in 1983 had been illegally rerouted to Bombay.

International regulations bar the shipment of more than one tonne of water to India because it has refused to sign a Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) aimed at halting the spread of nuclear weapons. India denies having such weapons, but carried out its first nuclear explosion in 1974.

## Moscow tries to quell Baltic unrest

MOSCOW (AP) — Three Politburo members flew to the Baltic republics Friday to address growing complaints that proposed constitutional reforms will crush regional moves toward economic and cultural autonomy.

Polithuro member Viktor Chebrikov travelled to Estonia, Vadim Medvedev to Latvia and Nikolai Stukov to Lithuania. Their visits were reported by state-owned media in the Baltics, but not by the national media in Moscow.

The personal visits by the ranking communist officials came one day after a discussion in the ruling Politburo of the growing clamour in the three republics for greater independence from Moscow.

The official newspaper Pravda

reported on the meeting Friday and said authorities will consider changing the draft constitutional amendments in response to the thousands of suggestions received.

The reforms have been denounced by the popular front movements in the three republics, as well as by local government and Communist Party groups in the Baltics.

The critics object to provisions that would eliminate the right of republics to secede from the Soviet Union and to shift power from the 14 non-Russian republics to Moscow's central authority.

The popular front in Vilnius, named the Lithuanian Restructuring Movement, meets Sunday to consider the issue, and the

Lithuanian Supreme Soviet meets Thursday. The Estonian Supreme Soviet, or legislature, meets Wednesday.

Members of the three popular fronts were gathering signatures on petitions asking that the amendments be dropped and new proposals drafted, said Algimantas Vaisnoras of the Lithuanian Restructuring Movement.

The Pravda article promised future discussion of "questions of the status of unions and autonomous republics, to expand the rights and possibilities in various spheres of economic, social-political and cultural life."

It said the 300-member Central Committee of the Communist Party is planning a special meeting on the subject, but gave no date.

## London report blames laxity for fire

LONDON (R) — The report into the 1987 London underground fire which killed 31 people condemned the system's lax safety and accused managers of still not doing enough to improve it.

The report, published Thursday, said the fire last Nov. 18 was caused by the carelessly dropped match and staff reaction to it was "uncoordinated, haphazard and untrained."

Sir Keith Bright, the head of London Regional Transport, and Dr. Tony Ridley, the chairman of the London underground, were both directly criticised and resigned shortly before Transport Minister Paul Channon announced the report's findings in parliament.

Bright had offered to resign after the fire, but stayed on at Channon's request.

On Wednesday night, Bright issued a statement saying that "with the impending publication of the Fennell report, I have told Mr. Channon that I feel now is the appropriate time to hand over to a new chairman."

A spokesman at London Regional Transport said Wednesday night that Bright "has left the company altogether."

Lawyer Douglas Fennell, who held a 91-day inquiry into the fire, accused London's transport authorities of "a dangerous, blinkered self-sufficiency which included a general unwillingness to take advice or accept criticism from outside bodies."

Fennell made 157 safety recommendations and warned that London Regional Transport had still failed to take full steps to improve safety despite a massive

campaign to clean up the 120-year-old system.

The report expressed concern that London underground continued to regard fire as an occupational hazard and aimed at fire precaution rather than fire prevention.

Fennell called the approach seriously flawed and added: "A mass transport passenger service cannot tolerate the concept of an acceptable level of fire hazard."

The blaze, the worst in the history of London transport, engulfed the ticket area at King's Cross underground station near the end of the evening rush hour.

The report said a match ignited accumulated grease and rubbish under a wooden escalator carrying passengers from the underground to street level.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

## Rebels blast Burma power station

RANGOON (R) — Ethnic guerrillas have attacked Burma's biggest power station, cutting electricity supplies to central Rangoon for more than 24 hours, official sources said. Rangoon Radio said Karen guerrillas hit the Lawpita hydroelectric power station northwest of the capital with two rockets early Thursday. The attack coincided with efforts by some minority groups to take advantage of the military government's pre-occupation with crushing internal dissent to launch their own strikes from bases near the border. The radio said three booster transformers were destroyed, cutting electricity supplies to Rangoon. Repair work forced the closure of the whole plant, interrupting supplies also to Mandalay and other places.

## Texas gets atom-smasher project

HOUSTON (R) — Texas has been chosen from among 25 U.S. states as the site of a \$4.4 billion supercollider that will be the world's largest atom-smasher, the state's two senators said Thursday. Republican Senator Phil Gramm told reporters in Houston that the Energy Department has selected a location at Waxahachie, near Dallas, for the giant project. The collider will be a 85-kilometre underground ring of magnets capable of smashing proton beams with 20 times the force of the world's most powerful existing atom accelerator — the Tevatron at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois. Scientists hope the new atom-smasher will enable them to learn more about the nature of matter. Lloyd Bentsen, defeated Democratic candidate for vice-president, said in a statement issued in Washington the formal announcement would be made shortly by the department.

## Judge hits North's argument

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge has said former presidential aide Oliver L. North is cynically trying to put himself above the law by arguing he can't be prosecuted for shredding documents and lying about the Iran-contra affair. U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, in an opinion released Thursday, wrote that North's arguments for dismissing charges he lied to then-Attorney General Edwin Meese III and destroyed National Security Council documents "reveals a skewed attitude toward our form of constitutional government." Gesell denied defence motions to dismiss charges that North obstructed the November 1986 presidential inquiry into the Iran-contra affair by lying to Meese. In the Iran-contra affair, money from secret U.S. arms sales to Iran was illegally diverted to the Nicaraguan contra rebels when such assistance was banned by law. The judge rejected North's argument that he committed no crime because Meese lacked legal authority to question him.

## Church of England boosts black role

LONDON (AP) — Leaders of the Church of England took a historic step Thursday night to ensure that their general synod has a minimum of 24 black members. At present, only eight of the 574 members are black. After a two-and-a-half-hour debate and with little more than half the members present, the policymaking synod of the Anglican state church voted 214-74 with 11 abstentions to create the quota.

## COLUMN 8

## Mystery flyer gets wings clipped

PARIS (R) — An amateur pilot dubbed the "black baron" for illegal night-time flights over Paris was grounded by a French court Thursday. Albert Maltret, 52, whose summer exploits infuriated the government and sparked a massive man-hunt, was fined 50,000 francs (\$8,300) and banned from flying for three years for huzzing the Champs Elysees in central Paris last month. He escaped a three-month jail sentence, the maximum penalty for unauthorised flights over the capital. The government sent police to all the highest points of Paris to try to spot the mystery flyer as he circled the capital. He was arrested last month after a day-time sortie over the Champs Elysees. Police sprang a trap at a remote airfield close to Paris when he returned.

## Ex-wife crank calls husband

TOKYO (AP) — Police in a city near Tokyo have arrested a woman for allegedly making an estimated 100,000 crank calls to her former husband since 1986. Toyoko Terahashi, 26, allegedly called her former husband at his office, alternately yelling into the phone or saying nothing before hanging up, said Kawasaki police department spokesman Hiroshi Katsutani. Katsutani said the calls began three months after the couple was divorced in January 1986 and totaled up to 200 a day. The couple married in May 1985. According to police, Terahashi's husband left her and filed for divorce after being subjected to domestic violence. Terahashi then began telephoning the man's office and the homes of more than 20 of his coworkers in an effort to find out where he was living. The president of the company where the man is employed filed a complaint with the police. Investigators found that, just from Sept. 3 to Oct. 19, the woman called the company 753 times, police said.

## Doctor warns about killer soda machines

CHICAGO (R) — Citing at least three deaths and a number of injuries, a doctor warned the unwary Thursday to watch out for the killer soda pop machine. Michael Cosio, a U.S. army physician from Walter Reed Medical Centre in Washington, said studies indicated machines which dispense canned soft drinks were often top-heavy and could easily be tipped by people who rocked them to try to dislodge a purchase or cheat the machine. Cosio, in a report published in this week's Journal of the American Medical Association, said 15 men aged 15 to 24 were injured at U.S. military bases in various parts of the world between 1985 and 1987 when pop machines fell on them. Three were killed — two by suffocation and one by crushing. A fourth remained in a coma, he said, and other victims suffered injuries ranging from a toe amputation to a skull fracture.

## U.S. officials steamroll watches

MIAMI (AP) — U.S. officials working to stop fraud in the marketplace have crushed 17,000 counterfeit wristwatches with a steamroller. The fake Rolex, Patek Philippe, Corum, Concord and Piaget watches were flattened Thursday into looping metallic pancakes. The watches were seized more than three years ago in a joint U.S. customs-sect service case dubbed "Operation Stopwatch." Customs officials said they believe more than a billion worth of counterfeit goods are produced each year in Italy alone. Fake designer leather goods and watches are among the most popular items. The customs officials said Swiss watch manufacturers estimate more than 10 million counterfeit watches are sold worldwide each year.

## War hero sells his medals

LONDON (AP) — Medals awarded to war hero Peter Townsend, who was romantically linked to Princess Margaret in the 1950s, were sold in London Thursday to a Canadian collector for £22,000 (\$39,380), auctioneers Sotheby's said. Townsend, a former group captain, was the first Royal Air Force fighter pilot to destroy a German aircraft over England in World War II, downing a Heinkel III in his Hurricane Feb. 3, 1940, near Whitby, Yorkshire. Townsend was not present at the sale. He lives at Le Perray-en-Yvelines in France and said he wanted money to launch a fund to help children who have suffered in wars.

## Bush a different president than Reagan

By Terence Hunt  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — George Bush as president is likely to be more of a hands-on manager than Ronald Reagan, more interested in foreign policy, less ideological.

The man who promises a kinder and gentler nation also says the stillness of the White House will be broken when he takes over by the sound of 10 grandchildren laughing and crying.

The jelly bean jars in the Reagan White House probably will be replaced with stacks of cracklin' pork rinds, Bush's favourite snack.

Reagan's favourite magazine was "Human Events," a conservative political journal. Bush's favourite is "Bassmaster," a fishing journal.

Bush, 64, is left-handed. He likes country music, vodka martinis and Mexican food. He jogs several times a week, covering 3.2 kilometres in about 18 minutes.

For fun, he races his boat off

the chilly waters of Maine. He's an avid tennis player and fisherman and also likes to play horseshoes.

An Episcopalian, he attends church regularly with his wife, Barbara. They've been married 43 years. They have five children, all adults now, and date on their 10 grandchildren.

In 71 days, Bush will take over from a popular president who charmed the nation with his easy-going manner, wit and polished communications skills.

Bush readily acknowledges he's different.

"I may not be the most eloquent, but I learned early that eloquence won't draw oil from the ground," Bush said last summer. "I may sometimes be a little awkward but there's nothing self-conscious in my love of country. I am a quiet man but I hear the quiet people others don't."

On another occasion, he said, "My leadership might not be the most charismatic but I'm not sure that we need a lot of razzle dazzle. There's probably enough drama in the

world already."

Conservatives are worried that Bush, although he took a hard line during his presidential campaign, will turn into a moderate in the White House. Indeed, his political leanings have drifted over the years.

"I suspect that George Bush will want a staff that includes sort of credentialled experts as opposed to ideological soul mates around him," said Republican consultant David Keene, who once worked for Bush.

"The difference between the styles of (Reagan and Bush) is that Bush is out of an intellectual and political tradition in which the emphasis is on finding the right people in public service, seeking their advice and believing that goals come out of having the right people in the right places," said Keene.

Bush is considered more pragmatic and issue-oriented than Reagan. As a onetime envoy to China and the United Nations, as well as chief of the Central Intelligence Agency

(CIA), Bush has a solid foundation in foreign policy.

Reagan in his first year in office practically ignored foreign policy, devoting his attention to budget and tax cuts. Bush says he wants a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) summit conference and an early meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Stephen Hess, a senior fellow in governmental studies at the Brookings Institution, said that Reagan "is the most hands-off manager of the modern presidency. I suspect that George Bush will be not nearly as hands off...."

Echoing that theme, Lyn Nofziger, who was Reagan's first political director in the White House, said Bush would be "probably more involved in the presidency and the day-to-day operations (but) probably not a hell of a lot more. He's not a Jimmy Carter or Michael Dukakis." Both former President Carter and Dukakis, the man Bush defeated in Tuesday's election, are known for their attention to detail.